FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 176

9 September 1983

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Foreign Ministers Address Madrid CSCE Meeting BB 1
SFRY's Mojsov Address [TANJUG] BB 1
PPR's Olszowski Address [PAP] BB 6
Hungary's Varkonyi Speech [MTI] BB 9
Bulgaria's Mladenov Speech [BTA] BB 11
Foreign Ministers, Press View CSCE Proceedings BB 13
Fischer on Security Aspects [ADN] BB 13
Varkonyi Assesses CSCE Document [Budapest] BB 15
TANJUG Views Debate Closing BB 15
CTK Views Final Speeches BB 16
Reportage on Foreign Ministers' CSCE Meetings BB 17
Chnoupek Meets Gromyko, Cheysson [CTK] BB 17
Fischer, Moran, Kharalambopoulos Meet [ADN] BB 17
Mladenov Meets Foreign Ministers [BTA] BP 18
Olszowski Meets Mojsov [Warsaw] BB 19
Olszowski Meets Andreotti [PAP] BB 19
Late Report: Romania's Andrei Addresses CSCE [AGERPRES] BB 19

ALBANIA

Press Cites TASS, Others on Korean Plane Incident [ZERI I POPULLIT 2 Sep] B 1
Official Greetings Sent on Vietnamese National Day B 1
Arrival of New PRC Ambassador Reported B 2

BULGARIA

Soviet Health Delegation Continues Visit C 1
Protocol Signed With USSR C 1
Zhivkov Presents Awards to Various Citizens C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Meets With Warsaw Pact's Kulikov, Gribkov D 1
Husak Decorates Syrian CP General Secretary D 1
USSR Confronts U.S. Campaign Over Airliner [Kostka] D 1
RUDE PRAVO Editorial on New Wage System [6 Sep] D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

UN Envoy Blames U.S. for Aircraft 'Incident' E 1
U.S. Must Answer Questions [Fischer] E 1
Prospective Emigrants Arrested in Jena E 3
[JN in Hamburg DIE ZEIT 9 Sep]
4 Arrive in FRG per Strauss Request to Honecker [DPA] E 4

HUNGARY

U.S. Political Aims in KAL Affair Analyzed F 1

POLAND

PAP, Warsaw Materials on Korean Plane Incident G 1
UN Delegate Speaks G 1
Air Space Violations Recalled G 2
Reagan Seeks U.S. Superiority [Gorsky] G 3
Incident 'Cynical Provocation' G 3
Comments on Differing Reports G 4
Council of State Approves Trade Unions, Envoys G 5
PRON Presidium Session Discusses August Events G 5
Szalajda Addresses Mineworkers in Jastrzebie G 5
Minister Interviewed on Culture Policy G 8
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 6 Sep]
Hungary's Gaspar Talks With Trade Unionists G 9
Press Conference Held G 9
Bejger Meets With Soviet Consul General G 10
Scientific-Cultural Accord Signed With Algeria G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses Agriculture, Industry Cadres H 1
Foreign Affairs Discussed H 2
Botswana President Masire Concludes Visit H 5
Declaration, Economic Pact Signed H 5
Departure From Bucharest H 6
Ceausescu Receives Ghanaian Industry Minister H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

West 'Not Satisfied' With Gromyko Airliner Stand I 1
FRG's President Carstens Winds Up Official Visit I 1
Carstens, Croatia's Baltic Meet I 1
Spiljak Hosts Dinner I 2
Concludes Visit, Departs I 3
Spiljak Statement on Visit I 3
Zarkovic, DPRK Vice President Hold Talks I 4
Talks Begin 7 Sep I 4
Talks Resume 8 Sep I 4

FOREIGN MINISTERS ADDRESS MADRID CSCE MEETING

SFRY's Mojsov Address

LD082202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following speech at today's session of the final meeting of the Madrid conference:

"Mr Chairman,

"We are gathered again in Madrid to adopt, after the three years of work by our delegations, a comprehensive and balanced document of the Madrid meeting and thus, in spite of all difficulties, to bring this important international gathering to a successful close.

"The Madrid stage of the proceedings of the Conference on European Security and cooperation was neither easy nor short. The document we are adopting represents the result of long negotiations in which differences and disagreements were manifest, but political realism and a sense of responsibility for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting prevailed. The final document does not fully meet the needs of the present moment, but it is a reflection of the compromise we have been able to reach in the present conditions, and as such represents the basis for the successful realization of this all-European process. We believe that this document will encourage the further application of the Helsinki Final Act in the area of strengthening the process of European security and cooperation and that it will clear the way for the revival of the detente policy in its broad application. Whatever the case, the agreement we have reached represents one of the bright spots in the otherwise dark picture which looms on all horizons at the present moment.

"Mr Chairman,

"The Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which was held 8 years ago in Helsinki, was the result of positive trends that appeared on our continenet and in the world at that time, but the conference itself also gave a powerful impetus and fuller meaning to these trends. The CSCE Final Act represented an agreed and developed platform for the promotion and broadening of relations between all European states, the United States, and Canada and for strengthening the process of security and cooperation in Europe outside of bloc frontiers and divisions. In this way the CSCE provided an impetus to efforts directed towards the democratization of international relations as a whole.

"The expectations that were within sight at the time of Helsinki were not fulfilled. Following the adoption of the Final Act in 1975, instead of even more rapid and successful progress towards its universal application, the situation soon deteriorated, leading to disturbances in interbloc relations of broad and serious dimensions in the late seventies and early eighties, which of course had a negative effect on the situation in Europe as well. At the same time, efforts were stepped up to subject the CSCE process itself to the logic of interbloc rivalry. Under these conditions, two further meetings of the CSCE have been held, in Belgrade in 1977-78, and this meeting in Madrid 1980-83, with the latter taking place at a time of crisis for detente.

"The international situation has become even worse since we first gathered in Madrid in November 1980. There has been a further deterioration in relations between the leading nuclear powers, which is reflected in all areas of international life.

"Old hotbeds of crisis are flaring up again while new ones are smouldering or appearing. The world economic crisis is deepening and hitting all countries, and is having a particularly negative effect on developing countries. The arms race is both quantitatively and qualitatively acquiring increasingly dangerous characteristics and is likely to deform all international relations. Tendencies to legalize the use of force as a normal form of behavior are becoming increasingly obvious and this poses a direct threat to the security, independence, and sovereignty of smaller states. People under colonial and foreign domination have still not realized their inalienable right to freely determine their own fate.

"Europe could not be spared the worsening of the general international situation. The missile race, in particular, is worsening the situation on our continent, on whose soil the most lethal military potential is already concentrated and where the escalation in the arms race is being manifested in its most acute form.

"At the same time, however, the belief that existing problems cannot be resolved by a policy of strength and pressures has been strengthened. Resistance to such a policy is growing and an increasing number of countries is uniting against such a negative trend in international relations.

"The Seventh Conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries, for example, reflected the awareness of the necessity for abandoning the policy of acting from a position of strength, and set in motion initiatives and joint actions of all countries with the aim of uniting efforts to find a way out of the present crisis situation. The Delhi conference put forward the bases for resolving key international problems, and the nonaligned countries expressed their readiness to accept their part of the responsibility for this joint effort.

"The CSCE process itself, devised as an instrument for overcoming and resolving crises, has also had to face the serious difficulties that have arisen in international relations. This role of the CSCE should prevail both in times of strengthening detente and in times which are inclement for detente. This is why we have always considered that the continuation of the CSCE proceedings is one of our priority tasks.

"Europe clearly cannot remain an isolated island of detente, while a policy of force, interference in internal affairs, and intervention and destabilization of sovereign states is applied in other parts of the world. While the CSCE Final Act was still being formulated in Helsinki and Geneva, Yugoslavia was calling for realizing the so-called world dimensions of European security, for the broadest possible approach to military aspects of security, or rather disarmament, and for the strictest observance of the commitment to noninterference in the internal affairs of others. Unfortunately, shortly after Helsinki these positions were undermined in practice, because it was over these questions that the basic difficulties, with which the CSCE process and detente as a whole were in the meantime confronted, arose.

"We would like to believe that these costly experiences and the contribution which the final document of this meeting is making to the application of the Final Act and the CSCE process, will bring about a decisive reversal of this course. To achieve the permanence and stability of this process, Europe must become a factor in international peace and security, because as President Tito said in Helsinki in 1975, 'Europe cannot find the solution to the vital questions of its security in isolationism, because this would inevitably lead to its political degradation.'

"Mr Chairman,

"It is in the interests of the CSCE process and of us all that lessons should be drawn from the difficulties that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE has had to overcome during the long course of its work.

"Rather than being a forum for cooperation, the Madrid meeting has been accompanied by a tendency to turn it into an interbloc confrontation. The blocs are unfortunately still a reality of our times, but they should not influence the basic characteristics of the CSCE or subordinate it to their specific interests. This is what has led to the Madrid meetings frequently being called an East-West conference in certain information media, and its being treated as a forum for interbloc negotiations. To fulfill the role allocated to it in Helsinki, the CSCE must remain, as stated in the 'blue book,' 'outside of military alliances' and an institution in which all participating states take part as 'sovereign and independent states in conditions of full equality.' A CSCE of this kind is in the interests of everyone and therein lies its justification.

"We will oppose such an approach to the CSCE process because it is directly opposed to the essence and historic role of this multilateral undertaking and to the philosophy of security and cooperation in Europe contained in the Final Act.

"All these weaknesses, however, have not overshadowed the positive side which creates real possibilities for moving forward. Above all, after encountering Scylla and Charybdis in various forms on its 3 year path, the Madrid meeting of the CSCE has convincingly proved the vitality of the CSCE process and its irreplaceable role in the struggle for peace, security, and better relations in this part of the world. It is encouraging that all participants have expressed their interest in maintaining the CSCE process and their desire and determination to conclude the Madrid meeting successfully. And finally, as we weigh up all our efforts, summed up in the final document of this gathering, it is encouraging above all that we have succeeded in spite of everything to agree on such an important document, which contains a program of action on a broad scope and represents not just an impetus but a duty.

"We attach particular importance to the fact that, despite all the difficulties, we have guaranteed the consistent application of the rule of general agreement, that is consensus. This is one of the political foundations of the CSCE which guarantees the equality of the participating states and creates conditions for the representation of the views and interests of each of them in the decisionmaking process. The rule of consensus, as experience has shown, can be violated by deviating from it in various circuitous ways or by turning it into an instrument for imposing individual desires and demands. Consensus is not an offensive, but a defensive means -- its function is not imposition, but the prevention of the imposition of alien desires. The essence of this rule is the reaching of agreement on what is generally acceptable. Any misuse of consensus undermines the foundations of the CSCE. This is why we will consistently advocate the preservation of its spirit and meaning, as the 'blue book' affirms.

"The basic value of the final document lies in the fact that it is meaningful and balanced. If it is consistently implemented, it may serve as a significant instrument for the advancement of the CSCE process and detente in general. We wish to believe that the document which we are adopting in fact represents, in a particular sense, the orientation of all the participants in this gathering toward the policy of relaxation on the foundations of the Final Act of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation.

Moreover, the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting represents the first political agreement in which both East and West have taken part after several years of mutual confrontation. Consequently, it represents a serious effort to halt the trend of deterioration of international relations, because it opens up the prospect for the renewal of the policy of detente.

"Without going into a special analysis of the contents of the final document, it is necessary to put particular stress on those parts of it which are specifically devoted to the renewal of the policy of detente, the convening of the conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe, as well as international cooperation and suppression of terrorism, strengthening of security in the Mediterranean, balanced and realistically conceived cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, and the continuity of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation, which comprises a series of meetings of various kinds.

"The adoption of the decision to convene the Stockholm conference on disarmament in Europe is of exceptional significance. As has been noted so many times, Europe is the area of the biggest concentration of military potential and the area of direct confrontation. Consequently, it is quite necessary to open all-European talks of disarmament, on the basis of equality and respect for the security interests of all.

"The Stockholm conference will make it possible to start serious talks on the most important aspects of this complex issue. However, the conference should not be allowed to deteriorate into empty marathon-type negotiations on disarmament. The reduction of arms represents one of the priority tasks of Europe and the world.

"By starting negotiations in Stockholm, we shall accept a major obligation and responsibility and should agree relatively quickly on the most effective, diverse, and most extensive confidence-building and security measures to create the conditions necessary for the most successful outcome of the first stage of the conference and make possible the transition to the stage of having talks on disarmament in Europe. However, if this conference takes place in the context of an accelerated arms race, especially on European soil, the public will lose confidence in it and its chance of success will be diminished. Yugoslavia is approaching the Stockholm conference with great expectations and is ready to make the maximum contribution.

"We may note with satisfaction that the Mediterranean, which is one of the vital factors of European security, was given a significant place in the final document. This certainly represents a step forward towards the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace. It is particularly noteworthy that serious attention was paid to the security aspects of the situation in this region. On this basis a genuine contribution may be expected to be made to the improved situation in this region, which is of crucial importance for peace and security and is charged with conflicts and threats to peace.

"The part on economic cooperation contains, among other things, a series of practical measures designed to encourage cooperation. [words indistinct] Such cooperation can contribute to the strengthening of broader relations between the participant countries. As compared with the Final Act, the concluding document represents a step forward in extending support to the efforts being made to resolved the global problems of North-South relations and the creation of the new international economic order. However, it is our view that the involvement of the CSCE countries, all of which neatly rank among the world's economically most highly developed countries, should make itself felt more resolutely.

"The decision to hold a number of meetings of experts of the CSCE enriched the latter's contents and contributes to the dynamization of the process itself.

"In this context we attach significance in the agreement reached on the further improving of the application of the Final Act in the humanitarian field of cooperation, because this concerns material of wider implications. Though ideological preoccupations outweighed humanitarian ones in this field, it is positive that this dimension of the complex equilibrium of the Final Act was achieved despite the complex conditions. We believe that the further development of detente will contribute to the reduction of the existing barriers between people and nations and enable them to grow closer together.

"Mr Chairman, at the end I wish to stress with particular satisfaction the very successful activity and contribution of the neutral and nonaligned countries, among which my own, to the successful work of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The neutral and nonaligned countries proved themselves once more in Madrid as the vital political factor of the CSCE process. Their cooperation during this meeting and the undoubted results achieved in Madrid thanks, among other things, to their involvement, once more confirmed the constructiveness of their role. The neutral and nonaligned countries' active involvement and contribution have strengthened the all-European dimension and character of the CSCE. These countries' role is important not only with regard to the bridging of differences between East and West but also in preserving and promoting the CSCE process on the authentic Helsinki foundations. We particularly appreciate the spirit in which cooperation developed between these countries and the results which this cooperation yielded during the Madrid meeting, especially during the preparation and drafting of all the versions of the final document of the meeting.

"The neutral and nonaligned countries' activity has met with a broad response and understanding in the world. At their Seventh Summit in New Delhi, assessing the activity of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe, nonaligned countries stressed that they were increasingly becoming a positive factor in European relations, complementing the global efforts being made by nonaligned countries on the broader international scale.

"Mr Chairman, we have successfully concluded yet another CSCE continuity meeting and thus made a significant impetus to reviving the detente policy. We were also given an opportunity to revive and strengthen the policy of relaxation, security, cooperation and trust on our continent. I wish to stress the broader significance of our accord, which may be reflected in a positive manner in the general international situation. to be lastingly effective, our accord should also lead to Europe's involvement in the settling of other key problems and trouble the present-day world, such as halting the arms race, settling the world's economic problems, dealing with hotbeds of tension and stopping policies based on the use of force.

"As the result of the accord expressed in the final document of the meeting all the participant states are expected, above all, to make a genuine effort to implement more consistently the Final Act provisions. The value of the final document does not lie in words written in it, but in the deeds which should follow.

"Mr Chairman, I wish here to express particular gratitude to the government and people of Spain for the successful organization of the Madrid CSCE meeting. It is thanks to the kind hospitality and helpfulness of the host country that we were able to work in the best conditions, which helped us bring our work to a successful end.

Apart from this, with its active work Spain made a major political contribution ot overcoming the halts and crises that occurred during our meeting and in this way it helped us all to bring the work of the Madrid meeting to a successful conclusion as early as possible.

"We should also like to pay tribute and express our gratitude to the members of the executive secretariat of the meeting and to the translators, rapporteurs, and all those whose expertise facilitated the work of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

"At the end I wish to express the conviction that we shall come to the next follow-up CSCE meeting in Vienna in 1986 with fresh results and ideas for the promotion of the CSCE process and that we shall continue to consolidate it."

PPR's Olzowski Address

LD081144 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid 7 Sep -- Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski made a speech today at the Madrid CSCE review meeting. He said:

The peoples of our continent expect that the results of the Madrid meeting of representatives of 35 states participating in the historic conference on security and cooperation in Europe will turn to be an important stimulus for the improvement of international relations, that they will bring us closer to the attainment of the objectives mapped out in Helsinki. The government of Poland welcomes and accepts the Madrid document.

The document was being born in a complex international situation. It does not comprise a set of postulates that are "ours" or "yours". The agreed provisions reflect the optimum measure of agreement in current conditions. In spite of tensions and difficulties, the arduous quest for a common denominator for different, often conflicting, interests has been crowned with success. The dialogue has not been interrupted. This proves that the common values embodied in the Final Act, that the objectives and principles, are stronger and of greater value than anything that divides us. The Madrid decisions come not only as a confirmation of the role and significance of the Final Act: they also specify the way in which it should be put into effect in the changed and complicated situation prevailing in Europe today.

Ten years ago, in July 1973 when we met in Helsinki, for the first time in the midst of foreign ministers from Europe and North America, the representative of Poland had this to say: "To use, the Europe of the future stands like a vision of an edifice resting on firm foundations. Those foundations already exist. They are the territorial and political realities of the present-day Europe. Without their recognition, there can be no constructive policy directed towards a peaceful future".

Today as well, our position remains the same: Whoever puts into question or undermines the territorial and political order, based upon the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and effected by post-war development of Europe, he upsets the foundations of peace and security. The structure of peaceful relations must not be built on wishful thinking, but on European realities alone.

One of such realities is the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, in accordance with which every state has the right to freely determine and develop its political, social, economic, and cultural system.

The decisions adopted in Helsinki and Madrid cannot be regarded as an instrument whereby a system of values represented by one group of states be imposed upon other participants of the CSCE process. They are not a list of postulates addressed by some states to other states. The CSCE process is our common wealth. It marks one of the most important accomplishments in the history of the continent. It is an unprecedented and complex process. It is based on reciprocity and interdependence, on sustained dialogue and cooperation, which pre-suppose that all their participants respect the values of the other partner.

In the last few years Europe has been facing the threat of deployment of new American missiles with nuclear weapons. Pursuant to a NATO decision, their deployment in some West European states is to commence by the end of this year. Indeed, this would not only bring negative political consequences -- it would also be tantamount to a qualitative change in the security environment -- a change for worse.

An action like this on the part of NATO states cannot but trigger an appropriate response on the part of the endangered socialist states. Guided by security interests -- they could not allow the balance that the history has shaped to become upset. The escalation of armaments would dangerously lower the nuclear threshold and thus increase the possiblity of an outbreak of a nuclear war in Europe.

The most urgent task today is to halt and avert a dangerous course of events. There is still time to contain the risk of a catastrophe, to check the new phase of the arms race. The road in this direction has been shown by the [word indistinct] proposals as presented in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee and in the Moscow statement of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty, among them by the initiative to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of preaceful relations between states-members of political and military alliances in Europe, also open to other states.

Also the subsequent major disarmament proposals by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Yuriy Andropov are aimed at elimination of the threat of nuclear war, attesting as they do to the consistency with which the socialist world is struggling for peace and a happier future of peoples.

Peace in Europe -- frequently described as armed peace -- is based on an approximate military balance. Due to the arms race, the level of the balance becomes ever higher, ever more costly, ever more dangerous. It is therefore high time to undertake concrete steps, which instead of adding to the arsenals and deployment of new missiles, would lead in the opposite direction: from a freeze to the reductionof armaments and armed forces, from distrust to confidence, to the reduction and limitation of armaments in Europe, to balance at a lower level. We trust that the agreement reached in Madrid will not remain -- should not remain -- without a positive impact on the climate of and progress in negotiations conducted in Geneva and Vienna.

From this hall Europe awaits impulses for a betterment of international situation, in particular in the East-West relations. That is why, I will put it plain -- we are deeply concerned by the abuse on the part of some representatives of Western powers, for the purpose of complicating international relations and contaminating the atmosphere, the tragic in its human dimension event with the South Korean aircraft, which obviously violated the airspace of the Soviet Union.

The attitude of Poland and of the Poles to questions of peace and security is determined by the principles of the policy of their socialist state, by over a thousand-year long history of our nation and, above all, by the tragic experiences of the last world war.

The anniversary of Hitlerite aggression on Poland observed, as every year, just a few days ago, has not only been a reminder of the past, but also a warning of the new threats faced by Poland, by Europe, and by the world at large. The only possible response to these threats and challenges is to seek mutual security.

Poland has been making quite a significant contribution to advancing all-European cooperation and the policy of detente. It is the concern over the fate of Europe that gave rise to the proposals for the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in central Europe, submitted for the first time 25 years ago and known as the Rapacki Plan.

Because of Poland's place and role in Europe, its own, internal peace helps resolution of international issues, while detente and cooperation in Europe can only facilitate overcoming the difficulties Poland is facing. A sovereign, socialist, and stabilized Poland has been, continues to be, and shall remain an important factor of Europe's relationship of forces, which ensures it a lasting and safe peace. That is why the decisions Poland has taken over the last few years, at time dramatically difficult and -- as it was pointed out by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski at his meeting with Pope John Paul II -- introduced in extremis, as an ultimate resort, have been carried out "in the name of Polish and, at the same time, most widely conceived European interests. [no end quote, as received]

We are at the stage today of a gradual recovery from the difficulties. We are putting into effect an economic reform and bringing order in social affairs. We are building national order in social affairs. We are building national accord and consolidating socialist democracy. The relatively early normalization of life has proved possible for in the most difficult time we did encounter the understanding and support, both moral and material, on the part of our socialist allies and other friends. Unfortunately, the there has been no such understanding on the part of some of our Western partners. The restrictions they have applied render difficult the every-day life of Polish people and complicate the recovery from economic crisis. Poland has the right to expect appropriate compensation for the losses caused by these illegal restrictions.

Poland has been and remains open to broad cooperation with all states. We shall actively promote the implementation of the decisions agreed upon in Helsinki and Madrid. This goes in equal measure for questions on security in Europe, economy, science and technology, natural environment, culture and arts, information and contacts between people.

A sound and partner-like European cooperation, however, must not be subject to political pressure and manipulation. It should be consistent with the principles of the Final Act and free of discrimination.

The calender of multilateral CSCE follow-up meetings, agreed upon in Madrid, facilitates the continuation of the European dialogue. It is particularly significant that well-conceived questions of the military aspects of security have been taken up. We attach great importance to the Stockholm conference, and we intend to make our own constructive contribution to its work. We reiterate our readiness to host one of the future stages of the conference in Warsaw.

The Madrid meeting has been an important, new experience. It has been a unique test of the vitality of the structures and institutions of the all-European dialogue, shaped in the time of detente. The results of Madrid negotiations have obviously failed to meet all the expectations, but we shall leave Madrid with a feeling of hope for detente and development of cooperation in Europe.

Finally, I [words indistinct] to join all the previous voices of appreciation addressed to our hosts. I thank the executive secretary for the perfect organization of work, the Madrid authorities -- for their hospitality and the Government of Spain -- for its effective initiatives that have led to an agreement.

I thank you for your attention.

Hungary's Varkonyi Speech

LD081943 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Quotation marks as received throughout]

[Text] Budapest, September 8 [MTI] -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi addressed the Thursday session of the Madrid meeting. Excerpts of speech:

"The government of the Hungarian People's Republic regards it positive that the Madrid meeting is concluding its work with the adoption of a genuine and balanced closing document, and as the first East-West agreement in several years is an important achievement in itself. We are aware that the almost three years of the meeting have been particularly tense in international politics. However, in spite of the unfavorable conditons, we have managed to preserve the spirit of Helsinki, and have worked and made progress.

This is heart-warming evidence that the viable path in world politics is not confrontation but peaceful coexistence and dialogue between countries of different social sustems and of different alliances. It strengthens our conviction that it is not only possible but also worthwhile to negotiate, as invariably an agreement can be reached if there is the necessary political will, mutual respect, and consideration of each other's interests.

The Hungarian Government, commensurate with its modest means, has continuously strived for the success of the Madrid meeting, and the final result has justified our confidence. If we make use of the opportunity, the agreement reached may contribute to the maintenance and expansion of the peaceful relations of the participating countries.

The Hungarian foreign minister said "My government notes with satisfaction that the common interests present in the maintenance and continuation of European security and cooperation process have proved to be stronger than any other and has enabled the bridging of differences through compromise.

"In the view of the Hungarian Government, the closing document of the Madrid meeting can promote the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations and continue the direction started.

"I solemnly confirm that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic accepts the closing document of the meeting. Although several elements of the document fail to precisely reflect Hungary's position, we understand that under the given conditions the achievements gained are those that could be realised.

"On my part, I am satisfied to see that the Hungarian proposals for the promotion of economic cooperation, cultural exchange, youth tourism and the education of less-known languages, are included in the closing doucment.

It is the fundamental political commitment of the Hungarian Government to do everything in its power for the maintenance of world peace, and the maintenance and development of detente.

In accordance with this policy, our delegation to Madrid sought mutually acceptable elements that promoted cooperation, and avoided unnecessary prolongation of the meeting by avoiding confrontation and disputes.

Naturally we had our concepts, but our delegation was always aware not to press untimely issues and not to insist on proposals that might not be in the interests of some participants. When considered appropriate, our delegation called the attention of the participants to the fact that accusations were putting the success of the meeting at risk. I therefore consider it justified to recall that neither we nor our allies can be held responsible for the three years it took for agreement.

I should like to express the appreciation of the Hungarian Government of the neutral and non-aligned countries and their delegations to Madrid for the efforts they took to approach differing positions and for the success of the meeting in general.

Peter Varkonyi then discussed confidence- and security-building measures, the European disarmament conference, and the cultural forum.

"It fills the Hungarian Government and public with anxiety to see that attempts at confrontation and a military imbalance are continuing. We consider it regrettable that actions have been taken that seriously put at risk normal relations between states, were incompatible with the international norm, and increased tension in insecure areas. It is in this spirit that we judge the case of the South Korean plane, which intruding Soviet airspace, recklessly violated the generally recognized principle of sovereignty. Some states are attempting to use this tragic incident to hinder development in the present complicated phase of international relations and halt the momentum the long-awaited successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting could give to the process of European security and cooperation.

The Hungarian foreign minister continued:

"My government not only welcomes, but also considers the coming conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament the greatest achievement of the Madrid meeting. We have expectations of the Stockholm conference as it could show a new dimension of European security and cooperation process and convincingly prove for Europe that nuclear war, either in total or limited form, can and has to be avoided. The conference does not replace the bilateral and multilateral talks on the reduction of European military confrontation or belittle their importance. However, it could exert a favourable influence, and in time provide a background for all countries and perspectives [as received] for talks on the reduction of military confrontation and partial areas of disarmament. My government endorses the constructive proposals submitted by the Warsaw Treaty Organization for the reduction of European military confrontation and for the reduction, and not increase, of the number of nuclear warheads on our continent. We are convinced that no efforts should be spared to prevent the deployment of missiles on territories where they have never been deployed and to reduce existing missiles.

Hungary has taken an active part in the elaboration of the proposals aimed at increasing confidence which the Warsaw Treaty member countries submitted to the meeting. In our view confidence and security-building measures are designed to stimulate efforts for the reduction of armaments, and give incentive for disarmament.

I am grateful to the participants of the meeting for the confidence and honour of appointing Budapest to host the cultural forum, and representatives of the cultural life of the participant countries will be made most welcome.

Socialist Hungary, makes every effort to ensure conditions of artistic creative work, and make cultural life available to the public, and is happy to have the opportunity for participants to see for themselves that the country is not only open to the genuine values of universal culture, but also promotes their integration with considerable state subsidy.

I give you may assurance that besides safeguarding our ideological and moral values, we shall continue to make efforts to make the achievements of scientists and artists of other countries available.

"The participants of the meeting made their decision on the cultural forum aware of the contribution of Hungarian art and science to universal human culture. Nevertheless, as a representative of the government of a country with a small territory and population, I would like to recall that the culture of small nations could be further popularized, and I am of the hop that the forum will contribute to this aim.

In conclusion the Hungarian foreign minister pointed out:

"The successful conclusion of the meeting, although it is a considerable achievement, does not imply the defusion of tension and the solution of problems accumulated in East-West relations. We are convinced, however, that it will contribute to the exploration of ways to ease the present tense and dangerous phase of international relations.

"The meetings and evenets to be held until the Vienna meeting convened for November 1986 will provide an opportunity for the continuation of the detente process in Europe, offer broad possibilities for the strengthening of security and cooperation, and for comprehensive dialogue. I am convinced if these meetings are used to foment confrontation, and their proper function misused, that the result will be the general indignation of the European public.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will spare no effort to see that all participating states governed by common interest for the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe will make responsible use of the possibilities offered by the closing document, and will also do everything in its power to advance detente.

Bulgaria's Mladenov Speech

AU090710 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 8 Sep 83

["P. Mladenov's Speech in Madrid" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Madrid, September 8 (BTA) -- "The results of the Madrid meeting have turned it into a significant event with a special importance and a favourable political resonance", stressed Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister here today.

In his speech at the final sittings of the Madrid meeting he stressed that its success has been the result of the prevailance of the political realism, of the awareness of the common interest in preserving and developing the spirit of Helsinki.

"The agreements contained in the final document ensure a continuation of the development of the all European process. In their entirety and unity, the principles laid down in the Final Act of Helsinki have once again been confirmed emphatically and with responsibility, Mr Mladenov said.

Bulgaria's foreign minister described the possibilities revealed of giving an impetus to also spreading detente over the military sphere as extraordinarily important.

Dwelling on the number of other important agreements worked out at the meeting -- agreements on the development of cooperation in the sphere of economy, science and technology, on activating the relations in the sphere of culture and education, on circulating and exchanging information, on the development of the contacts among the people, he said: "Experience has shown that only the constant development of the process of detente could have a favorable impact on extending cooperation in these spheres."

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the process, the beginning of which was set in Helsinki, should follow such a line of development that to ensure the people the right to a free, worthy, and peaceful existence. The unilateral, selective approach at interpreting and materializing the agreements reached obviously does not contribute to the development of the process of detente. "And what is more, the strivings after using this process for attaining strictly self-interested goals, for reaching unilateral benefit, might lead to its becoming deformed. The destabilization of the international relations, the breaking of the mutually advantageous economic relations, the manipulation with such serious questions as these related to the rights and principal freedoms of man, the organizing of anticommunist 'crusades', the fanning out of malevolent campaigns against some states-participants, all these are acts incompatible with the Final Act, with the spirit of the all-European process", Mr Mladenov said. The experience accumulated after Helsinki and the work of the Madrid meeting has unambiguously shown that neglecting the realities in Europe and in the world because it undermines and destroys what has already been achieved, poisons the political atmosphere, and poses a threat to the future of the all-European process, Mr Mladenov added. [sentence as received]

Bulgaria's foreign minister stressed that this is namely why the anti-Soviet campaign which was fanned out in recent days in connection with the incident with the South Korean airplane which had penetrated far into the USSR's airspace cannot be passed over in silence. "We express sincere regret for the victims. At the same time, we are convinced that the whole responsibility for this tragedy rests with those forces which deliberately and in cold blood have plotted and carried out this provocative and criminal act, forces which are interested in (?increasing) world tension, in exacerbating the situation even to the brink of a dangerous confrontation, in order to justify the constant increase in the military budgets and the policy of dictate and violation", he said.

Mr Petur Mladenov expressed hope that the results of the Madrid meeting will give impetus to the efforts [words indistinct] dangerous trends in the development of the present political situation, trends which arouse special alarm.

He said that such alarming trends exist and their number is not small. The most dangerous of them is the sinister arms race through the fault of those circles which are striving after gaining military domination, after disrupting the existing military and strategical parity. An illustrative example for this is the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western European NATO countries directed against the socialist community states.

The unwillingness for conducting constructive negotiations for curbing the arms race in Europe and for reaching agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security arouse special alarm.

The policy pursued by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in the sphere of disarmament gives an example for an extraordinarily responsible international behaviour," the Bulgarian foreign minister said.

He stressed the significance of Yuriy Andropov's proposals and the historic importance of the obligation for not using nuclear weapons first taken by the Soviet Union. "We have the right to expect that other states, too, will take the respective steps and will set about negotiations in a business-like and constructive spirit, that they will not launch moves which would complicate them. The efforts made to gain a military domination over the socialist countries have no future. We have many times expressed our determination not to allow any disruption of the military balance", Mr Petur Mladenov said.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign policy, he said that the country works actively and consistently for the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations with all states and attaches importance to consolidating peace and cooperation in the Balkans. Mr Petur Mladenov reminded Bulgaria's proposals for adopting a code for good-neighbourly relations with all Balkan countries converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTERS, PRESS VIEW CSCE PROCEEDINGS

Fischer on Security Aspects

LD081324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0641 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, 7 Sep (ADN) -- At the moment the attention of people all over Europe and the world is directed towards the Spanish capital, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said on Wednesday at the plenary session of the Madrid meeting. This arises from their concern about what has been achieved in Europe in the seventies and from the expectation that there will be a move toward a beneficial future development. This is natural. The peoples of Europe and the world have got to know and appreciate the results of detente. Thus they are profoundly disturbed about the growing danger of war which comes from those who rely on arms, confrontation, and a policy of strength in order to achieve military superiortiy.

On behalf of the GDR and its people I say: We want to live in peace with all our neighbors. Like other peoples on this continent, we have seen the horrors of two world wars with their millions of victims. The lessons have been learned from this bloody past. The determinant of all action and the supreme watchword of state policy was to do everything possible so that never again would a war emanate form German soil.

If fresh impetus is given to detente in Europe through the conclusion of this meeting, if the door is closed to arming and the arms race, then not only the European peoples would gain. Everyone would benefit. To have this aim remain not merely a desire but a tangible, perceptible reality we must do a great deal, and act immediately.

First, a new round of the nuclear arms race must be prevented. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is already casting its shadow on international relations, as well as on the outcome of Madrid.

The GDR takes the view that the Soviet proposal, and thus the initiative put forward recently in his PRAVDA interview by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, promote a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear medium-range weapons which takes into account the principles of equality and equal security.

This new example of compromise demands a constructive response. It must now be given in the Geneva negotiations, which have entered their decisive stage.

Second, the opportunity created by calling a conference on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe must be used to reduce military confrontation, to break down mistrust, and to move over to effective disarmament measures. This calls for a constructive approach which respects the legitimate security interests of all.

The third requirement is to put into practice the balancing of interests envisaged in the Helsinki Final Act. It is an important outcome of the Madrid negotiations that the Helsinki Final Act, and in particular its list of principles, has been confirmed as a code of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Whoever is truly concerned about peace in the world must, as is stressed by the Helsinki Final Act, cease thrusting onto others his own political, social, and economic ideas about order and values.

Then the GDR foreign minister spoke about the latest anti-Soviet campaign. He said that at this foreign ministers meeting the unbridled anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign is being stoked in connection with the tragic plane mishap in the Far East. The aim is clear: At a time when the demand of the worldwide peace movement that no nuclear first strike weapons should be stationed in Western Europe is becoming stronger and stronger, at a time when the latest Soviet initiatives at the Geneva negotiations still hold open the possibility of a just agreement on a reduction of nuclear potential on both sides, or when -- as a result of this meeting in Madrid -- a new impulse for detente could be given, at this time every seed which could lead international developments back into more peaceful waters is to be suffocated.

The course aimed at military superiority and at dominance, that of material and intellectual preparation for war which is being pursued under the slogan "Crusade Against Communism as the Embodiment of the Devil," is to be stepped up with new pretexts.

Where is this unbridled antisocialist campaign to lead? Must not every responsible politician, above all in Europe, think back to those acts of provocation which after Sarajevo led to World War I and through the stagemanaged attack on the then Gleiwitz radio station to World War II; must not think of the act of provocation in the Gulf of Tonkin, which served as a pretext for the unprecedented air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

Too much is at stake today to allow the further thoughtless pouring of oil onto the anti-Soviet propaganda fire.

The attitude of the GDR to the Helsinki Final Act, to the CSCE in general, and thus to the Madrid meeting, has always been determined by the overriding interest in the preservation and strengthening of peace. It is characterized by realism and willingness to compromise, if necessary, for the preservation of international detente and a successful conclusion to the meeting.

The natural and nonaligned countries have contributed to the success of this meeting. They have helped more than once to prevent a conclusion without results. They deserve recognition for this.

In accordance with its principle, that the Helsinki Final Act should be realized as a unified whole, at the Madrid meeting the GDR has strongly supported concrete measures to reach agreements on all parts of the Helsinki document.

This applies to solving security questions and to expanding economic and scientific and technological cooperation; to questions of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean area, to the field of contacts, information, and education, and also to holding conferences.

The speaker pointed out that boycotts, economic pressure to force political 'good behavior', and economic and trade wars are incompatible with the agreement in Madrid and indeed with international norms in general. He further stressed, referring to the wide-ranging efforts of the GDR towards a practical implementation of the Third Basket, that the continuation and deepening of cooperation in matters of human contacts, information, culture, and education are very closely related to the degree of peaceful stability and the prospects accorded to detente by all participating states.

The GDR does not regard the next follow-up meeting in Vienna, or the meetings of experts and seminars, as ends in themselves. They are only meaningful and productive if they serve the further realization of the Final Act and its main aim, the strengthening of peace, the strengthening of security and mutual trust, and the promotion of cooperation.

Varkonyi Assesses CSCE Document

LD081643 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] At the closing Madrid meeting Peter Varkonyi said that the successful conclusion of the European security conference proves that countries belonging to different economic and social systems, to different alliances, can follow the only path of peaceful coexistence and dialogue. The Hungarian foreign minister confirmed that the Hungarian People's Republic accepts the concluding document of the conference, although several elements in the document do not reflect Hungry's standpoint.

Peter Varkonyi pointed out that in the recent period in international life efforts toward confrontation and upsetting the military balance have been continuing. Acting in a manner that is incompatible with internatinal norms, some countries have put a further load on the already tense international situation. It is in this spirit that we judge the case of the South Korean airliner which intruded into Soviet airspace, irresponsibly violating the generally accepted principle of sovereignty. Some states are trying to use this tragic incident to make progress in international relations more difficult, Peter Varkonyi said. The Hungarian foreign minister stated that Hungary considers it an honor that the participants at the Madrid conference have deemed Budapest to be a suitable venue for the cultural forum.

TANJUG Views Debate Closing

LD082057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, Sept 8 (TANJUG) -- In its final stage the Madrid conference unwinds favourably as an all-embracing dialogue aims at overcoming the difficulties and causes that induce dissatisfactory international situation, or tensions in relations between the blocs and the super powers.

The Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers reiterate that the dialogue is indispensable for transcending the tensions in relations with the West. They assess that time has come for the detente to be restored.

But the Warsaw Treaty ministers very firmly want no changes to be made in the existing balance of bloc forces. What is actually demanded is that the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe should be prevented.

The West is discontented with the East's stand presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko last night (Wednesday), but it accepts an offer for the dialogue. Much is expected here from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting today. They met in a somewhat aggravated atmosphere after the Korean airliner disaster.

Repeated as a refrain in statements by Western representatives, there are the problems of the "Soviet invasion in Afghanistan", "violation of human rights" in Poland, and the disaster of the Korean airliner which was assessed as the "horrible act".

The East-West debate, which dominates the Madrid finish, had one particular thing in common: all speakers, from the East and from the West, pointed out an exceptionally favourable role played in Madrid by neutral and nonaligned countries.

The debate ends tomorrow, when the U.S. secretary of state will hold a speech. The Madrid conference ends tomorrow.

CTK Views Final Speeches

LD082253 Prague CTK in English 2001 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid (CETEKA correspondent) -- Another 15 ministers today took the floor at the meeting of the foreign ministers of states which signed the Helsinki Final Act to assess the final document of the Madrid meeting and express the stand of their countries on the most important topical international issues.

Representatives of the socialist countries voiced resolution to implement all provisions of the final document for the spirit of the Helsinki Conference, detente, and security to be preserved. The ministers voiced full support for the conclusions and the readiness of their countries' governments to continue a political dialogue.

Ministers from nonaligned and neutral states devoted main attention in their speeches to their countries' contribution to the easing of tension and preservation of security in Europe. Despite the different views, the spirit of political realism was prevalent at the Madrid meeting whose successful end can bring continuation of the positive processes started in Helsinki eight years ago.

The unanimously accepted Final Document, described by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov as a light in the bleak political atmosphere of the contemporary Europe, was characterized by representatives of nonaligned and neutral countries as contribution to further easing of tension in Europe and the world.

Just as yesterday, speeches delivered at the Madrid meeting by Western foreign ministers today contained, besides business-like and constructive tones, elements of confrontation and attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This applies to speeches by the foreign ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and France.

The meeting of foreign ministers, for whom King Juan Carlos of Spain gave a dinner tonight, ends tomorrow with speeches by the last five of them.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' CSCE MEETINGS

Chnoupek Meets Gromyko, Cheysson

LD082241 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid [no date as received] [CETEKA correspondent] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is attending the final session of foreign ministers on the 35 participating states in the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation, met here Thursday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The two ministers stated that it is due to the efforts of the socialist countries and their coordinated action that most participating states again pledged adherence to the process of the conference, initiated in Helsinki, the policy of detente, the process of strengthening security and the development of cooperation and extension of mutual understanding in Europe, even in the deteriorated international situation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. These talks focused on questions concerning the Madrid meeting and the joint action of the fraternal socialist countries in the implementation of its conclusions.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. They exchanged views on the topical questions of the strengthening of detente and its further development in connection with the results of the Madrid meeting. The ministers also considered some spheres of Czechoslovak-French relations and ways of their further extension.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister also met with his Swiss colleague Pierre Aubert. In their talks they discussed questions connected with the close of the Madrid meeting and reviewed Czechoslovak-Swiss relations.

Fischer, Moran, Kharalambopoulos Meet

LD081948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, 8 Sep (ADN) -- On Thursday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer expressed thanks to his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran for Spain's efforts as host of the Madrid meeting. Their meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere. Oskar Fischer affirmed the willingness of the GDR to work together with all states that are willing to do so in the interest of the promotion of detente. He stressed the need to shape bilateral relations so that they help further this idea. In this talk, both sides expressed their view that the contacts between the foreign ministers of Spain and the GDR should be further developed.

The continuation of good contacts between foreign ministers was served by an exchange of views between Oskar Fischer and Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos on bilateral issues and on CSCE problems. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the good development of relations between Greece and the GDR and affirmed the wish to further develop them to mutual advantage. In view of the development of the international situation, both sides expressed satisfaction that the conclusion of the Madrid meeting at the foreign minister level is being seen as a positive sign by all those forces interested in detente.

There was also a talk between the GDR foreign minister and Monsignore Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Holy See.

Mladenov Meets Foreign Ministers

AU090713 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, Sep 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria met Mr Ilter Turkmen, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs.

By underlining the importance of the meetings the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Mladenov and Mr Turkmen gave high assessment to the results of the recent talks Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren had. It was found with satisfaction that both countries take the necessary measures for implementing the agreements reached between them. This is in accordance with the two peoples' wishes and interests and serves the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Mr Petur Mladenov also met with Mr Claude Cheysson, foreign minister of France.

Discussion went on some questions related to bilateral relations in different spheres. The two ministers expressed their governments' wish for their further development. They underlined the special importance the top level meetings and talks have for the exchange of views, for the better mutual understanding and development of cooperation.

Bulgaria and France's foreign ministers exchanged views also on some topical international matters and informed each other of their stands on the ways and means the relations in Europe and in the world could develop in a positive direction.

This afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov met Mr Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia.

Both foreign ministers discussed some questions related to the development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical international matters.

Giving positive assessment to the state of the political, economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the two ministers attached special importance to the possibilities of further extending and deepening of these relations which is of mutual interest of the two countries' peoples.

Discussed were also international matters related to the results of the Madrid meeting for security and cooperation, to the situation in the Balkans and in Europe.

Today Mr Petur Mladenov met Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs of Greece.

During the talks the two ministers discussed some questions related to Bulgaria and Greece's development of relations. Special importance was attached to the great role of the regular meetings of the two countries' leaders exchanged were views on topical international matters [as received]. Stressed was the two countries' readiness to materialize the idea for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Olszowski Meets Mojsov

LD082252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Polish Foreign minister, who is in Madrid in connection with concluding debate of the CSCE has met Lazar Mojsov, chief of Yugoslav diplomacy. The international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. The favorable development of bilateral relations was stated with satisfaction.

Olszowski Meets Andreotti

LD081916 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid 7 Sept. (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met with Italian Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti here today. The two discussed current international situation, especially issues connected with halting arms race and roads leading to an improvement in the political climate in Europe. They also stressed the significance of the positive conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting for arresting dangerous tendenceeies on the European Continent and creating impulses for development of political dialogue and cooperation between the East and West in various spheres. In this context Stefan Olszowski and Guilio Andreotti expressed the desire to animate Polish-Italian relations in the political and economic spheres. They also pointed to the importance of maintaining lively contacts between the parliaments of the two countries and of cultural exchange. The two foreign ministers also expressed common intention to continue mutual contacts.

LATE REPORT: ROMANIA'S ANDREI ADDRESSES CSCE

AU091020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 9 Sep 83

["Romania's Stance and President Nicolae Ceausescu's Outlook and Considerations on the Madrid Conference Set Forth in Spanin's Capital by the Romanian Foreign Minister" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 9/9/1983 -- Taking the floor during the meeting of the foreign ministers of the states participating in the Conference on Security and cooperation in Europe, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei set forth Romania's stance and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook and considerations on the Madrid conference, the immediate and future tasks for furthering the process of building security and developing cooperation on the European continent.

Expressing the Romanian Government's satisfaction for the agreement reached at the end of the conference's proceedings, which means a new moment in the European and international political life, the Romanian minister stressed that the positive results of the conference cast light on the axiomatic truth that any problem, no matter how complicated it might be, can be solved through negotiations when political reason, constructive spirit and wish for cooperation are shown, when the major interests of the peoples, of world peace and security are taken as a starting point.

The Madrid conference, he said, may be considered as a step forward, as the beginning of a new stage in deepening and consolidating the process initiated in Helsinki.

Given the complex and difficult conditions in which the conference took place, they bring to the fore not only the vitality of the process begun in Helsinki, but also the fact that the building of European security is based on the objective realities and demands of the situation on the continent and meets the vital interests of our peoples, of all peoples of the world.

Assessing that the final document was substantial and balanced enough to be considered a positive synthesis of our concerted efforts, the Romanian minister deemed as particularly positive the fact that during the Madrid conference consensus had been reached on the convening of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe. For the first time in the history of this continent, a forum of negotiations will exist in which all states signatory to the Final Act will participate and act on the basis of the CSCE rules of procedure with a view to adopting measures of confidence-building, military disengagement and disarmament in Europe without which no real progress can be made towards detente, collaboration and understanding on our continent.

Next the speaker said: Romania has taken part in the proceedings of the Madrid conference inspired by the wish to collaborate, to make a constructive contribution to its concluding with positive results which should be up to the expectations of the European peoples. Our country has worked in this respect for the elaboration of a substantive balanced final document to include decisions and tangible measures meant to dynamize the application of the Helsinki-signed documents, stimulate the continuation and deepening of the process of manysided cooperation initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Romania has advanced a series of proposals in this spirit in the political, military, economic and cultural fields, and, in the interest of understanding and collaboration on our continent, has been receptive to the proposals and stances of the other states. Showing a constructive spirit and sense of responsibility for the fate of the meeting, Romania has worked for the moments of tension to be overcome, contributed to channelling efforts towards consensus. As is well known, President Nicolae Ceausescu personally has contributed directly, through messages and statements, to the dynamization of negotiations and their successful conclusion.

Now, when this goal has been attained through joint efforts, he went on, the Romanian Government and people express their hope and belief that the resolutions of the Madrid conference, significant in themselves, will prompt all the participating states to work for the application of the understandings reached.

The prospect of the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles as early as this year is Europe's basic problem, the speaker further said, drawing attention that that could lead to an intensification of the arms race, enhance the danger of war, of a nuclear war in particular. Romania is of the opinion that nothing can justify the acceptance of the siting of the new nuclear missiles as an accomplished fact. The states, the governments that do accept it assume a great responsibility before their own peoples and the whole mankind.

Romania thinks that through further efforts, through negotiations conducted in a spirit of cooperation, through highly responsible actions taken by all sides, an appropriate agreement can be reached able to ensure the halting of the deployment of new missiles, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, he stressed. The Romanian minister said that starting from that major desideratum Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu had not long ago sent messages to the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov, and to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, urging them to do everything possible for the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Pointing out that the huge accumulation of armament on the European Continent makes the member countries of the two military blocs channel substantial material resources to military budgets instead of investing them in their own development and in aid to developing countries, the speaker highlighted Romania's proposals concerning the start of direct negotiations between the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO states on the freezing and reduction of military spending, disarmament, the removal of the danger of war. The conclusion of an understanding between the states in the two alliances, he said, would make an important contribution to the process of general disarmament. As for Romania, she decided to freeze her military budget at the 1982 level until 1985.

The creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the continent would make a special contribution to military disengagement, to security and confidence-building in Europe, the speaker said. Romania's proposal for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good-neighbourliness, of friendship and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and troops is a step forward towards this goal. To attain this target, President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed the calling of a Balkan summit to examine the ways of strengthening confidence, collaboration, and peace in the area.

The Romanian foreign minister showed that Romania attached special importance to the opening early in 1984 of a conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament in Europe intended to provide an adequate organizational framework for the mobilization of efforts along this line. This conference, he said, should be thoroughly prepared and organized as an integral part of the process of security and cooperation in Europe, in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Final Act.

In this sense, efforts should be intensified to overcome the slow and unproductive pace of the negotiations in Vienna, which is in total disagreement with the rate of arming on the continent. The conclusion of an an agreement, even if one of limited value, would go down as a confidence-building measures with beneficial effects on the life of the European Continent.

Stressing that the positive conclusion of the Madrid conference should provide a vast field of action for the resumption, development, and enrichment, upon new bases of the European dialogue, the Romanian minister said: The building of European security is inconceivable without the development of economic cooperation, the expansion of trade, and the rallying of efforts for the economic and social progress of all nations. The discriminatory practices and artificial barriers posed to cooperation among peoples, which have grown more and more numerous of late, hamper collaboration and foment tension and mistrust, and they should be removed as soon as possible.

Stefan Andrei also referred to the need for intensified exchanges in the fields of science, technology, and culture. He also showed that implementation of a renewing process in the life of Europe implied greater preoccupations with the cause of the human personality's thriving, with observance and promotion of the fundamental human rights, first of all of the right to work, education, and culture, to a free and dignified existence and to peace.

Setting out from our peoples' interests and aspirations, we have to take actions not for dividing Europe, not for strangling and severing the circulation of material and spiritual assets, but we have to do everything for a united Europe based on observance of social systems and of each nation's independence, with all states cooperating fruitfully on equal grounds and in a spirit of mutual respect, a Europe where each nation may develop freely, sheltered from any aggression and foreign interference, stressed the Romanian minister.

By its results, the Madrid conference is not only [a] highly significant event in the life of Europe, it also has great importance for peace, security, and collaboration all over the world. Any positive step towards strengthening trust and detente in Europe bears directly on the healing of the international climate, our continent playing a special role in world policies, the speaker said, adding that the close economic interdependence between Europe and the developing countries rendered necessary that the developed states in Europe, all European states should firmly act to agree through dialogue on an equitable system of relations contributing to the building of a new international economic order. In the same order of ideas, he emphasized that under the current international circumstances burdened by numerous states of conflict and tension -- some of them in the near vicinity of our continent -- all European countries had the duty to undertake nothing of a nature to aggravate the existing conflicts or create new ones but, on the contrary, to make an active contribution, to do everything for the settlement of disputes and animosities between states only by negotiations so that the use of force, military, confrontation, should be entirely given up and conditions be provided for the sides involved to solve their problems by themselves, without outside interference and pressure.

The Romanian Government and people, the Romanian minister said in conclusion will continue to act most firmly for the application of the Helsinki Final Act, of the Madrid document.

PRESS CITES TASS, OTHERS ON KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

AU081111 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] (ATA) Tirana -- News agencies report that a civil South Korean Boeing 747 airplane with 269 passengers on board, flying from New York to Seoul, disappeared the night before last over the Pacific Ocean in a region between the island Hokkaido and the Soviet island of Sakhalin. Referring to sources in Seoul, Tokyo, and Washington, agencies state that the passenger airliner crashed after it was hit by a Soviet Air Force plane.

In connection with this incident, TASS, for its own part, in one of its reports on 1 September, stated among other things that "an unidentified airplane last night twice violated Soviet airspace" and that "Soviet antiaircraft defense airplanes were sent up after the airplane, which did not respond to signals." [this item appears in identical form in BASHKIMI and PUNA of 2 Sep]

OFFICIAL GREETINGS SENT ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY

AU020930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Telegram from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on SRV National Day. This item replaces the excerpted version published on 6 September]

[Text] On the occasion of your national day, in the name of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, we convey to you, and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, cordial greetings and best wishes.

Over the last 38 years the heroic Vietnamese people have fought resolutely against U.S. imperialism and other enemies for complete liberation and the country's reunification. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, their courage and invincible resistance against the enemies, no matter how well armed they may have been, and their unshakeable belief in ultimate victory will always be an example and inspiration for all peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

The Albanian people, the AWP, and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have strongly supported the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and wholeheartedly greeted their great victory over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They condemn the conspiracies and provocations hatched by imperialist powers against the SRV. The Vietnamese people will never be defeated by threats from the enemies of their freedom and national independence.

The Vietnamese people are marking this historic day with many successes in the country's reconstruction and in the all-round development of the economy and culture. We wish them continued success in their struggle and work for the construction of socialism, for the progress, prosperity, and defense of their country.

May the friendship between the Albanian and Vietnamese peoples continue to grow stronger and may the relations of cooperation between our two countries develop constantly for their mutual benefit and for the benefit of the struggle against imperialism.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PRC AMBASSADOR REPORTED

AU071848 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] (Tsi Jao Minh), the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived today in Albania. The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SOVIET HEALTH DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

AU071030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet health delegation led by Academician Petr Burgasov, USSR deputy minister of health, which is visiting our country, is touring Plovdiv. The Soviet guests met Ivan Tanev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary, who briefed them on the okrug's socioeconomic development and health protection successes.

Protocol Signed With USSR

AU090722 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The third session of the permanent working group on cooperation in the health protection and medical science sector between the USSR Ministry of Health and the Bulgarian National Health Ministry closed in Sofia today.

The leaders of the two delegations -- Academician Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of national health, and Academician Petr Burgasov, USSR deputy minister of health, (?signed) a protocol tonight which envisages concentration on scientific subjects in the most topical sectors of medical sciences, a more active utilization of the existing forms of cooperation, as well as the establishment of joint, temporary scientific collectives engaged in medical research work.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO VARIOUS CITIZENS

AU081327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented golden stars to Heroes of Socialist Labor, Georgi Dimitrov Orders, and honorary titles to dozens of Bulgarian public figures, artists, scientists, and cultural workers. In most sincerely congratulating all those awarded, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that these high decorations are an expression of the gratitude felt by the BCP and by our entire people for the selfless and creative efforts of these citizens.

He wished them personal happiness and many more successes in their work devoted to the development of our socialist motherland.

Dimitur Kostov, Hero of Socialist Labor, replied on behalf of those awarded. He expressed gratitude to the party and to the people's government for the high awards and stressed that they not only represent a very powerful impetus, but also an even greater commitment for further work.

Petur Tanchev, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov, Peko Takov, and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council, also congratulated the meritorious citizens.

HUSAK MEETS WITH WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD081559 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] At Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, who are in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit. In a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they discussed questions of mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other allied armies of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, as well as topical questions of the present complex international situation. They emphasized that it is indispensable to do everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe, to reduce international tension and to ensure the lasting peace and security of nations.

HUSAK DECORATES SYRIAN CP GENERAL SECRETARY

LD090401 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak on Wednesday presented the Order of Friendship to Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party on his 70th birthday, in recognition of his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, was present at the ceremony.

In a cordial comradely discussion the two leaders exchanged information on the activities and topical tasks of the two fraternal parties and dealt with the prospects of their cooperation. They exchanged views on some questions of the international communist and workers movement and present-day world development.

They vehemently denounced the aggressive policy of imperialist circles, espcially the U.S., and their attempts to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In this context they underlined the importance of unity and joint action by communists and all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle to avert the threat of war, strengthen the security and independence of nations. At the same time they highly appreciated the consistent peace policy and the important Soviet peace initiatives aimed at halting feverish armament and strengthening peace in the world.

Gustav Husak voiced full support to the struggle of Syrian communists against imperialism, Zionism and for a solution of the Middle East [word indistinct]. Khalid Bakdash appreciated the support given by the Communist Party and the people of Czechoslovakia to the progressive forces of the Arab world in their struggle against imperialism. Also present during the reception of Khalid Bakdash, visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, was Syrian Communist Party Politburo member Khalid Hamani.

USSR CONFRONTS U.S. CAMPAIGN OVER AIRLINER

LD081446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The commentary of the day, on the Soviet Government's statement on the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, has been written by Antonin Kostka, an editor:

The right word at the right time! This is how the statement could be assessed briefly.

The fact is that the anti-Soviet campaign launched in connection with this incident has been whipped up to such a degree that the Soviet Union was compelled to abandon its original restraint -- which was apparently an effort not to give scope for a deliberate aggravation of the matter -- and had to show the facts and situation in their true light.

The tendentious information from anti-Soviet sources is confronted objectively in the statement by the realities of the facts. And every judiciously thinking man is able to draw objective and appropriate conclusions and to answer for himself unequivocally the question of which side bears the blame and which side is right? What can be said by those who deliberately staged the whole case, knowing very well where this might lead? And what can be said by those who reacted to the intruding aircraft -- which flew without navigational lights and did not react to any signals, and moreover flew at night over areas of the country that are the most secret, both militarily and strategically -- in the way required by the duty of defenders of the airspace of their homeland, its laws and international norms, the more so for having acted only after a long effort to solve the matter without conflict, although an American reconnaissance aircraft of a similar type, the RC-135, was flying in parallel with the South Korean aircraft, both of whom were in proven radio contact, using code. No state in the world would permit such a long-term violation of its airspace, to the depth of 600 kilometers -- clearly not coincidental. The responsibility therefore falls on the heads of those who misused for such an operation a civil transport aircraft having characteristics similar to their spy aircraft.

It is this fact, this cynical and ruthless misuse of civilians to cover up military operations, that has caused our public the greatest indignation, because it revives the memory of SS men who, in order to get through barricades, drove before their gunbarrels innocent and defenseless people. Such action also runs parallel to the acts of terrorists who hide behind the hostages they have kidnapped.

True, this time no weapons were aimed. Probably the passengers had no idea what was happening. Someone merely put a different program into the aircraft's computer. Such a program, in which the South Korean aircraft played -- together with its military escort -- the role of a military, spying intruder, had to be neutralized.

No one will ever learn how this happened, declared President Reagan -- and it is difficult to determine what more this statement contains, whether cynicism or joy at how perfectly traces which could have convicted the truly guilty party had been erased.

The promptness and speed, as well as the width and apparent premeditation of the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign Washington launched immediately in the wake of the incident, indicate that the operation involving the South Korean aircraft had been carefully prepared and calculated. Either the espionage task would be successfully accomplished or, if it were frustrated, it would be possible to use the incident to vilify the Soviet Union and to put its policy in question.

This was demonstrated symbolically and graphically during the attack by a gang of rowdies on the Soviet Mission at the United Nations. Television cameramen and radio and press reporters had arrived at the scene of the incident earlier than the attackers themselves. The unbridled anti-Soviet hysteria, the tone of which was set by President Reagan himself is, as the Soviet statement points out, very suspicious.

How is it that for those who found not a single word of condemnation for Israel several years ago when it shot down, over Jordanian territory, a Libyan aircraft carrying 200 Arab pilgrims to Mecca, are suddenly adopting the pose of the prosecutor and judge. From whence comes the impudence of those who are morally jointly guilty for the massacred victims in Shatilah, Sabrah, Tall Az-Za'tar, El Salvador and Nicaragua -- the impudence which allows them to gain political capital from a tragedy which they themselves prepared and caused? From what if not from their ingrained hatred of their crusading campaign against communism, a campaign in which the end justifies the means and each attack, even the most insidious one, is blessed beforehand?

The circumstances and timing of the set up provocation and the anti-Soviet campaign which has followed it are far too apparent. In Madrid and Geneva it is now being decided whether it will be possible to prevent any further aggravation of tension and growth of the danger of a war. Only those who are striving hard to frustrate such effort had, and still have, an interest in the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft and in the cynical misuse of the drama which this provocation caused. This is why our sorrow over the destroyed lives of innocent people is coupled with our profound indignation at the ruthless misuse of this human tragedy for new attacks against the policy of relaxation and against the atmosphere of international understanding, as well as our contempt of those whose aims are apparently the lowest, if they resort in the pursuit of them to a course so destructive, criminal, and inhuman.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON NEW WAGE SYSTEM

AU081247 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "In a Just, Socialist Way"]

[Text] The party's fight for the people's interests is no less tenacious, no less important than in the past. It merely has a different form and different conditions. For instance, it is certainly not a simple thing to make every member of our society always think and act in a conscious-minded manner, to make him do only what is useful for our whole, according to his potential and abilities. And this is the great aim set, and striven for, by the party.

In practical life this intention is not manifested merely in an attractive, so-called popular, form. Mostly it shows an everyday, prosaic face. Thus one of the significant tasks, the accomplishment of which is meant to contribute toward a more disciplined, more beneficial procedure in all working places, has a quite ordinary name: Program for Enhancing the Efficacy of the Wage System. Officials and other people in plants know it under the abbreviation ZEUMS. It is meant to contribute to more consistently implementing the entire Set of Measures for Improving the Planning and Management of the Economy, which has entered our minds as, briefly, the Set of Measures.

The ZEUMS is part of it. Its implementation was decided on by the Federal Government in cooperation with, and with the approval of, the Central Trade Union Council. It is being prepared on all management levels in collaboration with the trade union and youth union bodies. Its successful application in practice is being ensured on all levels by the party bodies.

It concerns a complicated course of action, broken up into separate phases and aimed at nothing less than a really socialist, just remuneration of the work of individuals and collectives in the everyday working process.

The working people's material interests should be consistently interlinked with the successful accomplishment of the national-economy and social advance in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Concretely expressed, the thing is to introduce more effective forms of wages on the basis of a recheck of all kinds of norms and norm rules, and generally to remunerate work in a more correct and comprehensive way.

This is no easy matter. Because the reality is that in many places we still have norms which cover up various shortcomings in technological and working discipline, in the quantity and kind of delivered work, and in the use of working hours. It is impossible to improve the wage system on the basis of obsolete norms which the technical advance, and the demands placed on the quality of products, have left behind us years ago. If we want to keep in step with the world, and to raise the output and efficacy of production, we must first of all put things in order in this sphere, and build further on this basis. Otherwise we will remain stationary.

This should be acknowledged by everybody. Particularly those people who acknowledge this demand in general should approach it in an active way. They should do this even in those instances when it becomes apparent that they themselves are working and being remunerated according to a norm which no longer corresponds to the society's needs. On the other hand, one can say that no employee should passively wait for the "soft" nature of his norm to be proved. Here, too, it is necessary to testify to one's socialist awareness even if it affects one's own skin.

To those who will not grasp this by themselves, it must be explained by others. Above all, by their superiors at work. As a rule, this is not a very pleasant matter. But there is no other way. We simply cannot afford to let any person hide from the wind and to save up work for overtime and his free days. The party, trade union, and youth union functionaries are duty-bound to talk frankly to such individuals. True, sometimes even this does not help; then one must hope that the well-meant words and the consistently implemented measures will prove in practice that the chosen course of action was justified.

At the same time, the decisive thing for the economic staff and the political functionaries is that they be involved in a cause that is right and generally beneficial. In fact, the objectivization of norms is not meant to harm any honest person. It is not aimed at cutting down earnings. On the contrary, it is meant to establish prerequisites for everybody who knows how to work and who wants to work, to earn well, and earn well during normal working hours.

Such a path exists, and the party is leading us toward it. It is doing this systematically. Under the present conditions, the primary thing is to make faster and more consistent use of scientific-technical progress, of all the abilities of industrious people. In checking on norms and in supplementing them, no sweeping decisions are permissible. One must proceed from a precise and tested knowledge of the realistic technological and organizational conditions in the individual centers and working places. Hand in hand with this comes the rationalization of production. It is also necessary to take into account the knowledge and experience acquired in other enterprises, both at home and in the world.

It is the task of the management and organizational links of the economic sphere to successfully implement the wage regulations and directives in everyday practice, and to enhance the economic efficacy of the wage system. It is, above all, the economic executive staff that is responsible for the checked and supplemented norms to become the basic criteria of working performance, quality, and efficiency, and a reliable basis for a more efficient implementation of the wage forms.

The growth of labor productivity, combined with the saving of material, raw materials, energy, and fuels, continues to remain the decisive index. It has been explained many times that it depends primarily on this whether our society will progress forward, and to what extent it will succeed in maintaining and improving the working people's living standards.

When appraising the development of economy in 1983, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government stated that we still have not achieved the necessary correlation between the growth of wages and labor productivity. These, and also certain other negative phenomena are justly blamed also on the standards of management work. At the recent aktiv meeting of the economic executive staff, our Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also stated, among other things, that the party is counting on further expanding the working people's participation in management. It is becoming increasingly obvious how necessary it is to take into account the knowledge, experience, suggestions, and proposals of our working people.

That is also why one can say that it is only in those places where the wage system is being implemented in close cooperation with the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the organizations of the Socialist Youth Union, and where all measures are being patiently discussed at production conferences and on other occasions with the individual employees, that the best possible results can be achieved. Despite this, the administration approach continues to exist. There exist economic employees who can find no time for thoroughly discussing such important issues with the people, who do not respect the people's suggestions, who do not sufficiently explain to them the true purpose of the decisions that are being adopted. They regard all this as surplus work.

In this kind of situation it is impossible to look on and do nothing. It is the particular duty of party committees to make consistent use of their right of control in this respect. This also applies to trade unionists and youth union functionaries. This is why their representatives attend all preparatory commission sessions and all negotiations. They are co-responsible for the correct and complete realization of both the political preparation and the realization proper of these important measures. They must not permit bureaucratic practices in any form whatsoever.

In many enterprises the people are well aware of all this. Both the representatives of economic management and the comrades in party and social organizations are well aware of this. A truly comradely cooperation in influencing the development of wages is yielding good results in the CKD enterprise in Kutna Hora and in a number of other enterprises and plants. Our largest social organization, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, has a vast field for its activities in all working places in implementing its mission in this direction. A great deal depends on the communist trade unionists, because the trade unions must accomplish their task well with regard to this specific and significant task.

UN ENVOY BLAMES U.S. FOR AIRCRAFT 'INCIDENT'

LD081651 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0856 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] United Nations/New York, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The incident with the South Korean aircraft is a provocation directed against the Soviet Union, for which the United States must bear full responsibility, Harry Ott, the GDR's permanent UN representative, said in the UN Security Council debate in New York on Wednesday. The unparalleled anti-Soviet slander campaign is part of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup and of the crusade against socialism and world peace. The United States is trying to poison the international atmosphere and to prevent steps toward the improvement of international relations.

The campaign is taking place at a time when, in the face of a threatening nuclear world war, the solution of the vital issues of mankind is on the agenda, Harry Ott said. It is intended to justify the arms buildup and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Whereas the United States speaks of morality and humanity, it is once again aggravating the situation in the Middle East and is trying to distract attention from its aggressive policy in Central America.

U.S. Must Answer Questions

LD081238 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Two fundamentally opposite political lines -- that of the USSR on the on side and that of the United States on the other -- are revealed in connection with the incident involving the South Korean aircraft. The Soviet Government, which has expressed its regret about the death of the innocent people, has arranged a thorough and sound examination of the incident. At every stage of the current investigations it has strived for matter-of-factness. In the United States, on the other hand, immediately after the arrival of the first reports, which, significantly, came from the CIA, an unscrupulous anti-Soviet campaign was begun. However, it was inevitable questions were asked, and keep being asked, of the United States -- questions to which there have not yet been any unsatisfactory answers. Klaus-Juergen Fischer looks into some of these questions.

One of the very first questions was this: How could it happen -- especially as U.S. authorities are boasting that they had followed the flight of the plane meticulously -- how could it happen that this aircraft deviated 500 kilometers from the stipulated course? Internationally experienced air transport experts have spoken up on the subject and proved that such a modern aircraft as the Boeing 747 cannot depart from its course inadvertently. And so the suspicion was formed, which has since become a certainty, that what was involved was a deliberate and carefully planned action.

Leaving emotion aside, for example one of the most experienced pilots of the Italian airline Aitalia, (Constantino Piotreselini), said in an interview that when one considers the purely technical aspects it is completely out of the question that a plane of this type should depart so far and for so long from its stipulated course. The flight is controlled by three computers which even check on each other. Even more strange, said the Italian pilot, is the fact that the plane flew without position lights and did not reply to inquiries. For that reason only one thing seems possible. The course deviations were planned on the ground, so that what is involved is a cold-blooded calculation by those interested in this error. And who was interested in this error, listeners, was shown immediately after the incident when the prepared slander campaign was coordinated and set in motion.

A technical detail should strengthen this point. It was given in yesterday's TIMES. Over a 500-mile flight the navigation computers on the Boeing only allow a deviation of a single mile. The course is then corrected. If we apply this to the flight in question, that would mean, according to the TIMES' calculation that the plane could at the most have deviated 10 miles from the course, but not 300, as in fact did happen.

The Americans in particular, demanded the British GUARDIAN, should make it clear how the South Korean aircraft could deviate so far from its course and why it was allowed to continue this course.

Let me now return to another question which the Italian pilot touched on and which many other experts have also brought up. Why did the aircraft fly without position lights? Why did the crew not react to the clear signals from the Soviet air defense station and the interceptor fighter. Repeatedly and without success the comrades responsible for the protection of the Soviet borders attempted to draw to the attention of the airspace violator the fact that he was on Soviet territory. These warnings were, however, ignored. As a report in today's edition of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA from the Soviet command center in question reveals, the foreign crew was addressed over the international (?Havari) frequency, which also brought no response. One of the fighter pilots then used other warning signals as laid down in international regulations, such as flashing lights and waggling wingtips and he also fired warning shots. Even after that the airspace violator did not comply with what were, for people in the know, clearly recognizable demands to follow to a Soviet airport, and tried to escape. Meanwhile, the Soviet radio services had intercepted coded radio signals from the airspace violator, as are usually employed for relaying espionage information. As, therefore, all the warnings laid down in Soviet laws and international regulations remained without effect, the responsible comrades at the ground station were forced to conclude that what was involved was an espionage aircraft. At this stage it had already flown and passed over further military bases.

Only when all other means were exhausted was the flight stopped [unterbinden].

At the very least, at this point the question must be addressed to those responsible for the flight route of the passenger plane: Why did you not earlier contribute to clearing up the facts of the case, and why did you not immediately, instead of only after repeated urging, admit that at the same time as the South Korean plane an American spy plane type RC-135 was in the area, an aircraft which, in the visibility that night, could easily be confused with the civil Boeing?

UPI reports that it is common practice by U.S. pilots to poise their spy planes directly above passenger aircrafts in order to confuse Soviet radar stations. Why did Washington constantly officially repeat that the airspace violation must be attributed to an error, when the attentive observer of the flight in the United States certainly did not fail to notice a point that the American radio station on the island (?Guam) reported, that the crew reported by radio to the ground station: We have passed South Kamchatka safely. The aircraft is maintaining its normal course. Is holding its normal course, listeners, to fly not over Kamchatka but 500 kilometers away from it?

Why is there no admission in the United States that the aircraft was consciously sent into an area of the USSR where part of the nuclear defense screen is stationed?

One would, of course, have to admit, too, that a devilish game with human lives had been played to test the possibility of carrying out espionage flights and, in the event of a failure, of misusing the passengers on board the plane in the position of hostages, to slander the Soviet Union.

And it was not the first time, as the American expert of defense questions, Ernest [name indistinct], in the DEFENSE SCIENCE MAGAZINE said that a South Korean passenger plane had been misused for espionage flights. It is all the easier for American espionage circles because the regime in South Korea is a particularly obedient vassal of Washington and the passenger planes of the South Korean airline are often flown by active members of the military who have completed their training in the United States. As the Canadian newspaper CITIZEN reports after questioning passengers of the airline, South Korean passenger planes frequently fly without position lights near the Soviet borders and with window shades drawn, as happened on the night of 1 September.

All this is well-known to the originators of the anti-Soviet slander campaign. Yet they still insist on sticking to their version and refuse to admit anything about an espionage task, as was also the case after the airspace violation by the U-2 spy plane flown by the pilot Powers in May 1960, when they also spoke about an error and even announced the death of the U.S. officer, only to learn better later when, alive in Moscow, he admitted the espionage mission. Only this time the responsibility lies even heavier, because lives were lost. However dreadful it may sound, said the well-known FRG politician Oskar Lafontaine, chairman of the Saarland SPD and mayor of Saarbruecken, again and again it is shown that deaths are required to be brought into the service of the armaments philosophy. Certain circles are using the incident with the aircraft in order to justify their own armaments course.

From this one can draw what is certainly not the last but surely the most important question addressed to the provocateurs in the airspace of the sovereign USSR: When will you finally stop increasing tension in the international situation at a time when urgent arms control and disarmament questions remain to be solved, as is demanded by the peoples of the world.

PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS ARRESTED IN JENA

DW090719 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 9 Sep 83 p 5

[Article signed JN: "Arbitrariness in Jena"]

[Text] It is now known that at least six young people, who had made a strong effort to gain the right to emigrate to the West, have been arrested in Jena. The first arrests were made as early as 30 July following a demonstration of the "Jena Exit Group" in Cosmonaut Square, which was -- contrary to previous actions -- stopped by massive police action. Another arrest was made on 6 August when a minute of silence in memory of the victims of Hiroshima -- an action which had been formally registered with the authorities -- was also banned. On that particular day police and state security forces cordoned off the entire downtown area.

Then, in the second half of August, members of the "Jena Exit Group," to whom the authorities had intimated that they would be allowed to leave the country if the applicants remained quiet and did not hold any more demonstrations, decided to write a letter to remind the authorities of the promises they had made. During a house search, the police are said to have found and confiscated a draft of this letter, which about 25 people intended to sign. The authorities are obviously operating on the assumption that the contents of the letter were to be made known in the West.

According to GDR law, such a step represents an illegal transfer of information. For this reason, interrogations and arrests resulted. On 1 September independent groups planned to lay a wreath in Jena on the occasion of World Peace Day. The police again cordoned off the downtown area, and members of the state security forces are said to have been stationed everywhere. The young people then marched to East Jena -- a satellite community (?to lay) their wreaths there.

Two high school students, an unemployed lectrician, and a trained saleswoman who works as a painter and who had already been given a firm pledge that she would be able to leave the country, as well as a medical student who was expelled from university because she applied to leave the country, are among those arrested. At least two of them are said to have been tried and sentenced in summary proceedings. The authorities are said to have promised all of them that their applications to give up GDR citizenship would be dealt with by the end of the year.

4 ARRIVE IN FRG PER STRAUSS REQUEST TO HONECKER

LD090854 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Giessen/Munich -- Four GDR citizens, including the civil rights activists Rainer Baeurich (45), were deported to the Federal Republic during the night from Wednesday to Thursday [7 to 8 September]. Baeurich, on whose behalf CSU boss Franz Josef Strauss spoke during his recent visit to the GDR, was taken first of all to the Giessen emergency reception camp. This was announced on Thursday in Frankfurt by the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR). Baeurich became known in the Federal Republic as a result of his "Manifesto of a Christian in Socialism." According to the ISHR, he was in prison in the GDR for 5 years.

GDR citizens Matthias Ortlepp (28) and Karl-Heinz Rutsch from Chemnitz were released from prisons to the Federal Republic. According to the ISHR, Rutsch was formerly a member of the National People's Army and was sentenced in 1973 to 15 years' imprisonment.

Strauss spoke on behalf of a total of nine so-called prison cases during his meeting with SED chief Erich Honecker. This was announced by the Bavarian State Chancellory after Strauss's return from the GDR. The three GDR citizens deported with Baeurich also belong to this circle. Six of the nine cases are therefore now concluded, as two other GDR citizens have come to the Federal Republic recently.

The State Chancellory confirmed that Elke and Kurt Weiss and their 9-year-old daughter, who come from Erzgebirge, have been allowed to leave for the Federal Republic. Elke Weiss had succeeded, in spite of the efforts of the security officials, in handing Strauss a petition during his visit to Dresden. In a letter to the CSU chief the family has expressed its thanks, saying that they were able to leave for the Federal Republic on 18 August, 21 days after the incident in Dresden.

U.S. POLITICAL AIMS IN KAL AFFAIR ANALYZED

LD081514 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I believe that many of you, too, dear viewers, in the last few days have seen a danger not only in the special Maltese opinion with regard to the successful conclusion of the CSCE but also in that deliberately deteriorated international atmosphere which certain leaders of the United States have provoked by exploiting the tragedy of the South Korean passenger plane. But it is precisely because of Madrid that the hope seems justified that we will soon get beyond the clarification of the technical circumstances of the events and the political analysis of the events' background and international effect will come to the fore. An explanation of the background is sought even by the sober minds of the other side, essentially along the lines of the Soviet Government statement. A U.S. radio commentator compared the Soviet Far East's missile nuclear base zone to a barrel of gasoline and the South Korean Boeing 747 plane to a lighted match being used by somebody to establish how much gasoline there was in the barrel. Of course, the saddest thing about the affair is that this irresponsible attempt led to the sacrifice of completely innocent people.

In the course of analyzing the political circumstances, a leading journalist of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Hedrick Smith, arrived at the conclusion that the Soviet side could have had no interest connected to the incident. But there was all the more argument to the effect that the United States could gain certain short-term advantages.

Hedrick Smith is naturally not among the friends of the USSR; 630 pages of his book "The Russians" bears witness to this. But he is not among the instigators either. For this reason it is worth paying attention to his meditation, which has also been published by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. The way he sees it, the Boeing's tragedy offered Washington a fast transformation of the international atmosphere at a moment when, in the matter of Euromissiles, the Soviet stand begins to be understood by more and more people in Western Europe.

The affair can also be used by President Reagan to get as much funding as possible from Congress for the MX missile program. Further it could help the U.S. Government to obtain the contributions of certain West European governments to the new missile deployments. On the other hand, however, Smith considers -- and I quote -- that for the President, since he has skimmed the short-term political advantage from the affair, the whole thing could prove unbeneficial.

The point is that Reagan, attacked by his opponents as a war-threatening president, in order to get himself reelected must show some kind of progress in the settlement of Soviet-American relations, in the promotion of arms limitation, and possibly in guaranteeing the conditions of a summit meeting. However, with his angry rhetoric in the Boeing affair the President -- again I quote -- has pushed the government in the wrong direction. Let us add that there are certain signs that in the White House this mistake is being noticed more and more.

Thus, in Geneva yesterday the new round of Soviet-American discussions about the Euromissiles started according to schedule. And in Madrid, in the same room as Gromyko, is Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. They will sign the joint closing document and, what is more, the draft of a bilateral discussion has been announced. Therefore, the long-term political realities again demand their own natural role, though the White House is still talking about sanctions and, what is more, making threats.

PAP, WARSAW MATERIALS ON KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

UN Delegate Speaks

LD081745 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] New York 8 Sep -- While addressing the U.N. Security Council meeting on the South-Korean plane incident, Poland's Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf said last night that the United States had from the very start claimed it had at its disposal an ample amount of information on the issue. It was also on this basis that the U.S. delegation to the Security Council formulated a categoric charge against the Soviet Union.

As can be seen from the piece of tape presented to the Security Council, the Soviet pilot did not apply to the craft any name which could indicate that this was a civilian plane and that he never used any name which could at least indirectly indicate that this was a craft with passengers on board. Hence, the tape submitted at least failed to confirm the U.S. charges, whereas it was in tune with the Soviet statement which said Soviet pilots could not know that this was a civilian plane, Ambassador Natorf remarked.

Should the Soviet Air Force need as much as two hours and a half to be able to shoot down by deliberate action -- as it was claimed -- a foreign aircraft over its territory? No person with sound reasoning and with no prejudice will have any doubt that the period of time in question was used exactly to get in touch with the intruder to avoid a dangerous incident.

Is there any ground for any doubt that the South-Korean pilots saw Soviet aircraft which were passing to them warning signals for a long time? And if they did see them, why did they fail to observe the norms of conduct which are compulsory under such circumstances? They must have had some reasons which they considered more important than the care for their passengers.

Still more such interrogation marks and doubts relating to the U.S. version can be quoted, the Polish delegate said. There is only one explanation for them, and it can be found in the Soviet statement: U.S. intelligence services used the South-Korean plane with passengers on board evidently for reconnaissance purposes.

Only South Korea's representative would be able to say -- Ambassador Natorf added -- whether on the part of the South Korean plane crew it was merely an act of neglect or deliberate participation in carrying out the objectives of their great protector.

Striking is the arrogance with which Americans and representatives of some other countries have groundlessly charged the Soviet side with lies, the Polish delegate went on to say.

The U.S. representative, while launching a thesis about the alleged notorious Soviet lies, referred even to remote past. What a pity that she failed to recall a case from before two decades which resembles very much the present one.

"We all remember the disgrace of the American policy after the explanation of all facts tied with the shooting-down of the U-2 spy plane and its pilot Powers over the territory of the Soviet Union. Are we not dealing now with a case in a way similar but with more tragic consequences?

"The Polish delegation expresses genuine and deep regret that the death of innocent passengers on board of the South-Korean airplane had occurred. We are of the opinion, that all of those who sincerely express their regret in connection with this tragic incident should do everything to create conditions which would prevent the recurrence of such cases, and most of all -- to prevent using the incident to worsen the international atmosphere or create conditions in which events even more dangerous for humanity could take place."

"From the time of taking the office by President Reagan, three permanent factors in the U.S. foreign policy are pursued with exquisite consistency:

-- a reckless anti-communist crusade,

-- stepping up international tension and preventing international cooperation,

-- the search for any pretexts to escalate American armaments.

"The fact that even the human tragedy tied with the incident in question is recklessly and with full premediation used by the U.S. to pursue these goals inspires disgust," stated the Polish delegate, and went on to say that "one would like to hope, however, that there will come the time of sobering down, that sooner or later also in the United States the prime care for peace, for the avoidance of a nuclear catastrophe, will win over the primitive anti-communism and the narrow aims of imperialism."

Air Space Violations Recalled

LD082332 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Sep (PAP) -- The U.S. ambassador to the United States, Ms. Jeane Kirkpatrick speaking at a press conference at the U.N. headquarters here stated that American reconaissance planes do not violate the Soviet air space. These words, however, are in contradiction with the latest facts.

A few days ago, the TASS agency reported that during the present year American military [words indistinct] times violated the Soviet Union's air space in the region of the Khuryl Island. Also in the region of the Bering Strait such violations took place. The Soviet side presented appropriate notes of protest to representatives of the U.S. Administration, the same administration which Ms. Kirkpatrick represents at the United Nations.

Ms. Kirkpatrick also prefers not to remember a certain event which took place 23 years ago and caused a commotion worldwide and is known up to now as one of the biggest disgraces of the U.S. Administration.

In May 1960, an American U-2 spy plane flown by Francis Gary Powers was shot down over the territory of the Soviet Union in the region of the Ural Mountains. Initially, U.S. authorities tried to deny that the plane carrying on a spying mission and claimed, just as they do now in the case of the South-Korean airplane, that the pilot simply lost his orientation and got lost due to a break-down of the control equipment.

Such a mendacious explanation was presented by the then U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower himself. Washington had to withdraw from its false statements after the Soviet Union presented the pilot and his equipment of explicit spying character as well as the remains of the shot-down airplane.

Reagan Seeks U.S. Superiority

LD090620 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 8 Sep 83

["Shortsighted Policy" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, 8 Sep (PAP) -- PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski reports:

At last President Reagan admitted his aim: By making use of the incident with the South Korean aircraft for propaganda purposes, he made it clear that he hopes Congress will finally approve his concept and philosophy of security for the United States, that is, his armaments program. This is the ultimate goal which Reagan and his advisers are pursuing in planning the strategy and tactics of the aircraft game.

It is no secret that as regards the policy toward the USSR, Reagan would like to achieve objectives that have eluded all former U.S. presidents. He wants to achieve such significant military superiority over the USSR that it would become a factor of political pressure on the Soviet leaders. Reagan has not yet lost hope of achieving this objective.

He also knows that a serious threat to his plans is posed by the balance of political forces inside the United States, by the antiwar movement and the movement for disarmament, and by the fear of nuclear war. This fear is the only supra-party force that to some degree restraints the administration's military ambitions. Therefore Reagan and his advisers, making propaganda out of the incident with the South Korean aircraft, are fanning the atmosphere of hostility and pure hated against the USSR to a scale unprecedented during the present administration's term of office.

It is still too early to fully assess the psychological and political consequences of the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed by Reagan, or to be able to say today whether this rhetoric will strengthen or weaken those forces in the administration that demand a policy of maximum armament.

Incident 'Cynical Provocation'

LD081417 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 8 Sep 83

["Cynical Provocation" -- PAP headline; by PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep -- We now know all the basic facts concerning the incident with the South-Korean Boeing 747 airliner. The plane intruded at night into one of the two most secret military areas of the USSR and during more than two hours ignored questions radioed to it on various wavelengths, orders to land, and warning shots fired by Soviet interceptors. However, it kept sending out encoded signals usually used while transmitting intelligence data. The signals could have been intended for the U.S. RC-135 reconaissance plane which flew parallel to the intruder but outside the Soviet airspace.

The Soviet interceptors concluded that the silent intruder was a spy plane and shot it down. They did so in accordance with the provisions, known well to the Americans and South Koreans, on the inviolability of Soviet off limits areas.

There is every indication that the crew of the South Korean Boeing 747 knowingly took part in something which, in case the Soviet defense forces took a passive attitude, had been intended as just a spying venture, and in another case -- also as a military-political provocation. Somebody in Washington did not hesitate to risk the lives of 269 people to this end, including those of 55 Americans. Now the U.S. Administration is hypocritocally mourning their death.

The U.S. propaganda has always been obtrusive and shrewd and in its light white can look black to some people and vice versa. However, the U.S. propaganda is not clever enough to conceal that which cannot be concealed: namely, that U.S. ground control stations and the RC-135 reconaissance place did not warn the South-Korean plane that it had violated Soviet airspace. Nor did they notify the USSR that it was confronted with a passenger airliner despite their ability to do so.

It is not by coincidence that the organizers of the provocation staged it exactly now, on the eve of the decisive round of Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament, the 'hot autumn' of anti-nuclear protests in Western Europe and the conclusion of the Madrid conference, when the public opinion in the West has been increasingly rebellious against Reagan's programme of confrontation with the USSR.

Something was needed which would turn white into black and anonymous tricksters from Washington designed that something. History will pass a verdict on them for what they did. At the moment they think they succeeded in pulling another dirty trick.

Comments on Differing Reports

LD082355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Let us return to the incident with the South Korean plane. I must admit that it is a long time since we followed an international event with such long-lasting and such a broad, intensive press reverberation. The world news agencies have for 8 days been devoting an enormous amount of material to this topic, in which, generally speaking, many facts, arguments and speculation are merely reiterated. New elements are rarely added. Here is one of them, as an example:

As the American press reports, the pilot of the South Korean plane reported at one moment to the station at Tokyo's Narita Airport that he had just passed the point of (Nippi), lying outside Soviet airspace, and was making for point of (Nokka), situated on the international passenger aircraft route, 200 km to the south of the eastern end of the Japanese island of Hokkaido. In reality, however, the plane was flying along a course leading over Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, south Sakhalin and the Sea of Japan. Practically speaking, it is out of the question that the crew did not know where its plane was. Even if, at the airport in Anchorage, somebody incorrectly programed the computers of the Boeing 747 and its automatic pilot for further flight to Seoul, a correctly operating crew would have had to realize this some time after take-off from Anchorage. So, everything points to this, that the pilots of the South Korean Boeing 747 gave the Japanese control station wrong, that is false, reports on purpose.

There is more of this kind of ambiguity, of course, and the largest American dailies, like THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST or THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, pick out all the differences between the Soviet and American statements and also all the inaccuracies in the enunciations of the American Administration about the plane. One may observe there a very clear tendency to distance oneself from the official statements by the administration.

There are two fundamental questions, REUTERS writes, among other things. The first: Why did the South Korean jumbo jet go so far off course, invading Soviet air space; and the second question: Did the pilots of the Soviet fighter planes realize what they were shooting at? The agency recalls that the South Korean passenger plane violated the border line by as much as 500 km, flying over secret military installations, over Kamchatka and Sakhalin. On the other hand, the American NEWSWEEK, in its latest issue, expresses the opinion that it will probably be impossible to find the so-called black box among the sunken fragments of the plane because of the depth of the sea.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPROVES TRADE UNIONS, ENVOYS

LD082254 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Sept -- Poland's Council of State held a meeting today. The Council of State reviewed issues connected with the formation of a commission for worker self-management and determination of the principles and mode of procedure and decision-making in the respective issues.

After examining the requests made by founding committees, the Council of State allowed the following trade union federations to start their activity: construction workers, printing industry, metal and electro-engineering industry, hard coal miners, mining shaft construction, light industry, military employees, sugar industry, municipal transport and flour-mill industry.

The Council of State ratified a convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials, and appointed Poland's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors: Wojciech Chabasinski to Japan, Ireneusz Kossakowski to Australia and Stanislaw Szymanski to the Republic of Zimbabwe where he will hold this post while serving as Polish ambassador to Tanzania, Zambia and People's Republic of Mozambique.

PRON PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES AUGUST EVENTS

LD082251 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] WARSAW 8 Sept -- The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) got together today in a session chaired by Jan Dobraczynski. The debaters heard a report on Poland's socio-economic situation, presented by Vice-Chairman of the National Council Jozef Czyrek. The course of the late-August developments corrobrated that the appeal power of the political slogans of the opposition is petering off, said Czyrek. The working class did not heed calls for production slowdowns. Secretary General of the PRON National Council Prof. Marian Orzechowski summed up the PRON activities after the first congress of the organization. It was also reported during the session that problems related to PRON activities, PRON accomplishments and failures will be presented by a new weekly ODRODZENIE which will shortly start appearing as the periodical of the PRON.

SZALAJDA ADDRESSES MINEWORKERS IN JASTRZEBIE

LD031244 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Sep -- Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda paid a visit to Jastrzebie, southern Poland, today, on the eve of the third anniversary of signing the Jastrzebie agreement between representatives of the authorities and miners in the manifest Lipcowy colliery on September 3, 1980.

In the morning the vice-premier visited miners working underground where he got acquainted with their work, also displaying interest in their families' living conditions.

Next, Zbigniew Szalajda and other representatives of the authorities, including the minister of mining and power industry, General Czeslaw Piotrowski and Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban, took part in a meeting with representatives of mining crews from plants affiliated to the association of collieries in Jastrzebie. The meeting was held under the slogan of "National accord, social calm and productive work -- conditions for getting out of the crisis."

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda referred to the agreement signed in Jastrzebie in September 1980 and underscored that from a retrospective view of three years the profound meaning of the signed agreements was reflected primarily by the fact that the authorities and workers obliged themselves to mutually cooperate in restoring the principles of social justice, in expanding people's power, increasing the efficiency of the economy and determining the character and goals of the socialist state.

The process of favourable changes in our social life has continued in so many basic issues by means of hard work and was not free from dramatic turns over the past few years.

The implementation of aspirations taken by workers in August 1980 and reflected in the comprehensive programme of the 9th party congress would have been so much fuller had it not been for permanent destructive actions by political adversaries, by extreme Solidarnosc leaders and had it not been for the fact that, unfortunately, many, too many people [words indistinct] extraction to 163 million tonnes, with only 15 million tonnes earmarked for export.

The necessity to drastically decrease exports resulted in a loss of a considerable number of traditional markets for the Polish coal which were immediately taken over by exports of coal from the U.S. and other coal-exporting countries. This made us lose 610 million dollars in 1980 and further 795 million dollars in 1981.

To secure the necessary amounts of coal for the national economy, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on September 11, 1981, on means securing increased extraction of coal and other raw materials mined from deep mines.

The resolution confirmed the principle included in the Jastrzebie agreement under which all Saturdays were free from work in collieries and adopted the principle of extra pay for miners' voluntary work on days free from work. The putting of the resolution into practice was favourably received by mining crews. Solidarnosc leaders, however, did not give up, aiming to revoke this resolution.

A trend was created among a number of Solidarnosc advisers to liquidate all the functions of central control and immediately pass to unrestricted market mechanisms. The attack against elements of central control did not stem from a naive faith in the effectiveness of pure market mechanisms but from the will to lead to disintegration of all the elements of the system of the socialist economy.

At that time the party, implementing resolutions passed by the 9th congress, made every possible effort to make Solidarnosc be this trade union which was meant by workers in August 1980, to make workers' interest and its defence be the main line of the union's activiity, to prevent it from turning first into a movement and next into an opposition political party. Nearly a million of party members joined Solidarnosc ranks. Hundreds, thousands of examples proved that there was never any, even slightest discrimination of Solidarnosc members. In fact, there were but contrary examples.

The introduction of martial law made it possible to check the rolling of the economy down to a precipice. Trends of the economy's recovery and improvement were initiated. The process to put the country's economy in order started from restoring the level of extraction of coal and other mineral raw materials. In 1982 as much as 189.3 million tonnes of coal was extracted. This made it possible to restore the coal's leading role in our exports as a basic legal tender (in 1982 exports amounted to 28.5 million tonnes, that is they were higher by nearly 50 per cent than in 1981).

Next, Zbigniew Szalajda made a detailed analysis of all the 29 paragraphs of the Jastrzebie agreement, underscoring that the extent to which they have been put into practice is great with regard to the country's economic abilities. Thus, for example, postulates were met on the whole set of organizational issues in mines and mining plants and the system of paying bonuses and securities was set in order.

The plan provided for the demand for coal to amount to 189-190 million tonnes. About 150-160 million tonnes of coal out of that amount is used at home and the envisaged figures would also include the necessary and profitable exports amounting to about 40 million tonnes.

There is a need for prolonged worktime, which is true not exclusively of the mining industry. This is the origin of both the intention and contents of the Sejm's (parliament) act on special legal regulations under the conditions of the country's emerging from the crisis, Szalajda said.

We know your opinions on working Saturdays from numerous consultations with trade unions, from letters we receive and meetings like this one today, said the deputy premier. We respect this opinion. We are ready for talks and open to your suggestions. We are not putting a halt to this subject. We want, we are doing it and we will discuss that subject and all subjects pertaining to working people, being aware of the fact that in order to overcome our economic straits and to improve the nation's living conditions an extra effort by the nation's living conditions an extra effort by the nation itself is indispensable, he continued.

All the patriotic and realistic forces of the nation should cooperate in multiplying efforts for implementing most important social goals.

New trade unions that have emerged are expanding and solidifying. [Words indistinct] independent and self-governed that is indispensable for defending the workers' class interests in their partner-like relations vis-a-vis the government. More than three million people have already joined the unions. There is room for everyone, Szalajda said, adding that former Solidarnosc members are not only rank and file ones now but also perform leading functions at factory trade unions.

During the discussion, the vice-premier, the minister of mining and power industry as well as the Katowice voivode were asked dozens of questions relating to the most topical problems and everyday hardships of miners and their families.

Taking the floor again at the end of the meeting, Vice-Premier Szalajda said: With attention we have listened to all your views and you had a chance to see the government's way of approaching the problems. We are going to ceaselessly work on their gradual solution.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CULTURE POLICY

AU081021 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Interview given by Prof Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art, to Zdzislaw Zaryczny: "An Essential Partner"]

[Excerpts] [Zaryczny] Professor, could you give the reasons behind the continuing internal tension in artistic circles? Why is this still such a troubled area?

[Zygulski] This feature is not always given priority in public discussions, but one ought to remember that artistic circles performing cultural activity have been keenly affected by the crisis. Their material situation had deteriorated markedly in recent years. This has caused more dissatisfaction, frustration, and tension, and has also raised the number of demands of all kinds, together with the expectation that these demands be implemented at once. There has also been a clear growth in interest in foreign job markets. These are not available to an equal degree to everyone, although some artistic groups such as musicians are taking advantage of these markets all the time.

[Zaryczny] Besides economic and social unrest, what would you say is the characteristic feature of the current situation in artistic circles?

[Zygulski] The fact that artistic circles are experiencing the events of the past 3 years more sharply and deeply than other circles. They are also adapted (?themselves) to the new development phase of the situation in Poland in a very complex way. We are assisting in this adaptation process by leading a patient and persistent policy, but also a policy which is aimed at the future and which assumes that the only thing that can form the basis for the future is what contributes to this future and its ideological principles.

[Zaryczny] How far advanced is this process today?

[Zygulski] For various historical, social, and pyschological reasons, this process is proceeding more slowly than we would like. Nevertheless, many circles have become aware in recent months that it is necessary to find a way to adapt to the main changes in our country. One example of this may be the increasingly clearer restructuring of the artistic unions.

I have always said and continue to strongly stress today that artistic unions are essential. They are an essential partner in state cultural policy. But at the same time they are not and must not be frozen, as if time has stopped at a certain point.

[Zaryczny] Where do you see the allies for such a cultural policy? What sort of allies would you like to have?

[Zygulski] This policy is addressed to the entire community although (?it is) aimed at everyone to the same extent. Therefore its principles and goals are not accepted identically by everyone. One can say for example that the expectations of the largest cross-sections of society, above all the expectations of workers and peasants, concern better access to culture. Therefore in order to gain their acceptance of our policy we must widen the forms of participation in culture and make these forms more democratic. But in order to win over circles which are professionally connected with culture and which have the greatest possibility of speaking out on and influencing any decisions made concerning culture, we have to take much more varied expectations into consideration.

These expectations concern in particular the state of the artist [word indistinct] the material conditions behind the profession of artist, and also what is generally described as creative freedom. Maintaining and defending the above freedoms is one of our cultural policy's basic tasks. I stress that this is no abstract concept, but one contained in social and historical reality. And it should be treated realistically.

I believe that creative freedoms in Poland have been wide even during martial law, and right now they are going to be increased. This is a process which is also involved with the international situation, about which one must not forget. We form an inseparable part of the world, and we cannot suddenly become an island implementing some kind of utopian program.

HUNGARY'S GASPAR TALKS WITH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD082233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw today between the chairman of the WFTU, Sandor Gaspar, and representatives of 15 Polish trade union federations. The Hungarian guest, taking the floor, said among other things:

[Begin Gaspar recording in Hungarian fading into Polish translation and report] I am very pleased to have the chance to meet with you, the leaders of the renascent trade union movement. I have been watching the development of events in your country very closely and I, like the majority of people, believe that calm in Poland lies in the interests of the socialist camp and of the whole of Europe. The key is in our hands. You still have much work before you, which you will have to cope with, however.

Further on in his speech, and after discussing world trade union affairs, Sandor Gaspar returned to Polish matters, indicating that it would be a good thing if we could utilize Hungarian experiences in emerging from the crisis, for there was a time when his country was grappling with difficulties similar to ours, but thanks to persistence and tenacity, was able to overcome them. He also made an appeal that the era of great slogans, behind which there were often no specific actions or possibilities, never be repeated. One would not shout excessively, but do what it is possible to implement, (?and) this must be done.

At this point he also discussed the issue of the correct functioning of the trade unions and their role in a socialist society.

After Sandor Gaspar's speech there was a discussion during which the trade unionists present described the current state of the trade union movement in Poland and its everyday problems and concerns. They also spoke about the vital need for close cooperation among fraternal organizations.

Press Conference Held

LD090349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar held a press conference this afternoon at the press center of the POLISH INTERPRESS AGENCY. Here is a report from the conference by Ewa Hajne.

The questions put by the journalists present related above all to two issues: the trade union movement now coming into being in Poland and an evaluation of past events in our country.

After meeting with union representatives Sandor Gaspar said that in his opinion this new union movement will be able to resolve all the issues to which it has committed itself. But the creation of something new always brings problems and the uncertainty of whether one is following the right path.

Needless to say the WFTU could provide assistance in this initial period. But it is better if one creates and works out by oneself the form suitable for a given country. Then the efficacy of action is greater, too. The guest of Polish trade unionists said that considering his 40 years of activity, he knew very well what kind of union movement had a chance to exist in given social and political conditions. There is no country in the world where the trade union would have to be a political force. All that was happening in Poland during the past 3 years, he said, was a domestic issue. And looking at it today it was often better to create something new than to patch up the old.

BEJGER MEETS WITH SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL

LD082035 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, has received Lev [name indistinct] consul general, minister plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in Poland. They discussed the sociopolitical situation in the region and prospects for further economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, with particular attention to the shipbuilding industry.

SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD082145 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers 8 Sep -- The third session of the Polish-Algerian mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held here today under the chairmanship of Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Algeria's Minister of Higher Schools and Scientific Research Abdelhak Berarhi.

The commission focused on agreeing the scope of cooperation in carrying out investment projects in Algeria, particularly in such fields as development of ports and railway network, construction of irrigation systems and water dams, in supplies of ships, as well as in investing in light industry, telecommunications, engineering and building materials industry.

Both sides signed an agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation for the years 1983-1985, expanding the scope of the todate cooperation between both countries.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY CADRES

AU081358 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] In the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a joint meeting of the National Council of Agriculture and Food Industry, Forestry and Water Management and of industry cadres took place in Bucharest today.

This working meeting is part and parcel of the fruitful and direct dialogue between the party secretary general and the working people to discuss and resolve the most important problems of the socioeconomic activity posed by the current stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland.

Upon arrival at the Palace of Sports and Culture, where the joint meeting is being held, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed with great warmth by thousands of working people who had gathered at the main entrance platform. The crowd enthusiastically changed: "Ceausescu-RCP" and "Ceausescu and the people," thus fervently reasserting once again their feelings of boundless love, esteem, and regard harbored by all our nation toward the beloved party and state leader for his untiring activity that he has placed with revolutionary enthusiasm and devotion in the service of the fatherland's constant progress and of improving the material well-being of the working people.

The party secretary general was welcomed with the same profound feelings by the participants in the meeting who gave long ovations and cheers. Amidst applause by the audience, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Barlea, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Stefan Mocuta, Ana Muresan, Ion Totu, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, and Gheorghe [name indistinct] took their seats in the presidium.

The joint meeting was also attended by members of the RCP Central Committee and government, by first secretaries and secretaries in charge of economic and agricultural questions of the county party committees and of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee, other party and state activists, leaders from central institutions, executive cadres and specialists from agriculture and industry.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Received with cheers and ovations and with special enthusiasm by all those present, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took the floor. The speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was followed with keen interest and with great satisfaction and approval, being punctuated repeatedly by loud applause.

The proceedings of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Management and of the industry cadres are continuing in separate sessions.

Foreign Affairs Discussed

AU082110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 Sep 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu on the Current International Life" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1983 -- Taking the floor during the September 8 joint meeting of the National Council of Agriculture and the active in industry and investment, President Nicolae Ceausescu approached aspects of the international situation.

Under the current circumstances, he said inter alia, we consider that the fundamental problems are the cessation of the arms race, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of peace and of the right to existence, to life, to freedom, to independence and peace of the people, of each nation.

Particularly in Europe the problem is that of working in all firmness to prevent the deployment of medium-range missiles this year and achieve a passage to the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place. To this end, the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP decided that letters should be sent -- which have already been published -- to the leaders of the Soviet Union and of the United States, as well as to the leaders of the other states in Europe. We have done this considering that everything possible should be done so that this year the necessary understandings could be concluded on the non-deployment of missiles and the achievement of a passage to the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. However, if the negotiations take long, they should not be interrupted and new missiles should not be deployed; on the contrary, negotiations should continue until an understanding is reached. Proposing a one-year postponement of the siting of missiles we did not think we would agree to the deployment of missiles next year. We firmly declare against the siting of missiles now, next year, in two years and at all times. We are against the emplacement of these missile but we consider that a postponement provides possibilities for negotiations to be conducted in the meantime and gives enough time for the necessary agreements to be reached.

Naturally, this calls for the maintenance of a balance between the two sides. Romania has repeatedly advanced proposals highlighting the need for the reduction of weapons, of nuclear weapons in particular, to be effected under strict international control, while a balance is maintained between the two sides not by manufacturing new weapons but by reducing the existing ones to ever lower levels.

Obviously, when speaking about medium-range missiles all missiles should be considered -- inclusive of the missiles of France and England, as well as other means equivalent to nuclear vectors.

Nobody can claim his missiles serve peace and therefore should not be taken into consideration. All those who have nuclear weapons and vectors in Europe -- because Europe is at issue now -- must comply with the measures for the reduction and elimination of those weapons, and, in general, the countries in the whole world which manufacture nuclear armament should take part in negotiations and assume the responsibility to reduce nuclear weapons on a balanced and controlled basis until their complete elimination.

These measures do not mean inferiority on either side and we consider that in view should be balanced disarmament under international control. As a matter of fact, in both the Prague declaration of January and the Moscow Declaration of June the socialist countries made highly important proposals along this line, highlighting the need for direct negotiations between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries with a view to achieving general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, under corresponding international control.

We consider that firm action should be taken to arrive at negotiations between the two military blocs, as the member countries have almost all the nuclear weapons and the majority of armament. The reduction of armament by the member countries of the two military blocs will be decisive for general disarmament, for the ensurance of peace throughout the world.

In the Moscow Declaration of the socialist countries a proposal was made to the effect that the countries in the two military blocs should achieve a passage to the freezing of military spending and its corresponding reduction in future.

As it is well known, for three consecutive years Romania has taken measures to cut down military spending and in 1982 we decided not to increase military expenditure until 1985. We consider that a stop in the increase of military spending is of special importance from an economic point of view for each state and for the end of the arms race. The reduction of military expenditure will provide possibilities for a part of these financial and material means to be used for each country's socioeconomic development programmes, and there are many problems to be solved in each country. Suffice it to refer in this repsect to unemployment in many capitalist countries, and to the use of a part of these savings for assisting the developing countries.

Starting from this, I advanced the proposal, in the messages addressed, that it would be right for the United States and the Soviet Union, as the greatest powers, to decide unilaterally upon a freeze of military spending. We consider that it will be for the benefit of everyone and will be a fine example and a strong stimulus to the peoples' struggle for the reduction of military expenditure in all countries and will pave the way for a real cut on this spending. One must give a first example. Romania did it, but Romania's example is not enough. The example of the Soviet Union and of the United States would be of special importance in this respect.

Generally speaking, we consider that action should be taken now, through tangible measures, to lessen international tension, resume the policy of detente, that nothing should be undertaken which may deteriorate the international situation, and that all states should work with the highest sense of responsibility for their own peoples, for the general cause of peace, and international security.

The problems of peace and of guaranteeing the peoples' life are the main problems and the loftiest duty of each government, of each political party which is willing to play its part in running statal and political affairs in its country. That is why, we are for the rallying of efforts and the development of collaboration with all political parties and forces everywhere in the struggle for peace, development and a world free of wars.

We welcome with special satisfaction, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, the adoption by consensus of the document of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. For almost three years Romania has taken an active part in its proceedings and has made steady efforts of late for the achievement of this consensus considering that it is not right to adopt a document by violating the principles of the agreement reached in Helsinki. Such a way would have created a very dangerous precedent and could have been used in future too and, in fact, would have led to the annihilation of the principles set in Helsinki. Therefore, Romania has considered that action must be taken with patience, that all efforts be made for reaching an agreement even if it referred to only one country, no matter how small it might be. And we are glad this agreement was reached in the end and the document elaborated for almost three years was adopted by consensus by all the states participant in the Helsinki conference, also present at Madrid. We consider it a great victory, the triumph of a new-type policy, a policy of security and peace in Europe.

The closing session of the conference is under way in the presence of the foreign ministers. The organization of the conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe and of other meetings of experts can start next year with a view to developing cooperation in Europe. We think that after years of intense negotiations, and especially after four years or so of tension, with quite serious states of affairs emerging at times, the understandings reached in Madrid are a specia success and can usher in -- and we wish it would -- a new stage of the policy of detente, of building-up confidence and strengthening collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. As a matter of fact, we can say that after four years of tension this is the first tangible result proving that through negotiations it is possible to overcome any problem and find the way to collaboration and understanding.

We will work most resolutely to carry through what has been convenanted in Madrid, to develop collaboration and cooperation in Europe, to achieve a united Europe, free of nuclear weapons, in which the equal development of each nation, irrespective of social system, should be ensured. We think that this meets the interests of both each European nation and peace and collaboration throughout the world.

We will further pay great attention to the development of cooperation and collaboration in the Balkans, to the setting up in our area of a region free of nuclear weapons, without military bases. We will further back the setting up of similar zones in other parts of Europe and of the world as we think that they are steps towards general disarmament, towards giving up nuclear weapons on the continent and throughout the world, that the creation of these zones, free of nuclear weapons and military bases, is a concrete, real contribution to the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Now more than ever before everything possible should be done for the settlement of interstate litigious issues by means of negotiations alone. This is also valid for the Middle East, for the conflict between Iraq and Iran, and various conflicts in Africa and other parts of the world. It is in the interests of the respective states, of the general cause of peace that most responsible action be taken to stop military conflicts, to solve problems through negotiations. Facts, the Madrid conference most powerfully prove prove that negotiations, even if they last longer, are the only way of meeting the people's interest, ensuring peace and providing possibilities for the peoples to concentrate their forces on their socioeconomic development.

We attach great importance to the peace movement in Europe, America, Asia, on other continents. As a matter of fact, I think that they have already played an important role in the adoption of more realistic measures by some states and governments. It is precisely now that the peace movement in Europe and throughout the world should intensify. Let us rally all the forces of Europe in order to prevent the location of the new missiles, destroy the ones in place and ensure each European nation's security, security all over the world. In this respect, I think that our people should start this autumn -- in close collaboration with the peace movements in Europe -- new actions and demonstrations, like those staged last year, to prove our will and solidarity with all the peoples wishing to live in peace, without nuclear weapons.

In conclusion President Nicolae Ceausescu said: In the spirit of the resolution of the party, of our general international policy, Romania will further work most firmly for the development of her relations and collaboration with all states, make her entire contribution to the triumph of reason, of the policy of undersranding, collabororation, to the triumph of peace on our planet.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT MASIRE CONCLUDES VISIT

AU091029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0847 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9 Sep 1983 -- On September 8, in the afternoon, Bucharest hosted the last round of official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K. H. Masire.

The members of the delegations participating in the talks informed the two presidents of the results reached during the working interviews they had had and that occasioned an examination of practical ways to promote collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Botswana on various planes according to the understandings reached by the two heads of state.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K. J. Masire expressed satisfaction at the results of their talks, at the understandings and agreements reached on the occasion, and manifest their full conviction that they would contribute to the expansion and deepening of the ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Botswana, to the interest of the people in Romania and Botswana, of the policy of peace, progress national independence and understanding throughout the world.

The sides noted that in the spirit of the things agreed upon during the visit, Romania and Botswana would developed their collaboration in the international plane and make their contribution to finding constructive solutions to the complex problems confronting mankind, to the cause of detente and colaboration among all the nations in the world.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K. J. Masire pointed out the need for a continuation of the summit dialogue between Romania and Botswana, that is of special importance for the promotion of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The talks passed in the same cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect, bringing to the fore both sides' wish to expand and deepen the collaboration between the two states on various planes, and to strengthen the collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Botswana in the international life.

Declaration, Economic Pact Signed

AU090746 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0721 GMT on 9 September begins a live relay from the Palace of the State Council on the signing of the official Romanian-Botswanan documents on President Quett K.J. Masire's visit to Romania at President Ceausescu's invitation. The announcer states that the ceremony is attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, comrades from the party and state leadership, and by the officials accompanying President Masire on his visit.

According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K.J. Masire sign a long-term program on economic and technical cooperation and trade exchanges and a Romanian-Botswanan joint declaration. While the signing ceremony continues, the announcer reviews the recent talks between Presidents Ceausescu and Masire and states that they have decided to intensify cooperation at various levels. He also states that the signing ceremony is taking place in an "atmosphere of satisfaction with the results achieved."

After signing the documents, Ceausescu and Masire are reported to "warmly shake hands and congratulate each other."

The live relay ends at 0728, without any speeches being made.

Departure From Bucharest

AU090811 [Editorial report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0754 GMT on 9 September begins a live relay from Otopeni airport on the departure from Romania of Botswana President Dr Quett K. J. Masire. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and "other party-state leaders" have come to the airport to see off the Botswana guests.

The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard. While the president of Botswana is taking leave of the Romanian officials present, the announcer reviews the recent summit talks aimed at developing cooperation.

President Quett Masire is reported to take "cordial" leave of President Nicolae Ceausescu before boarding the plane.

The departure ceremony and live relay end at 0805 GMT. No speeches were made.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GHANAIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU081929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1983 -- Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 8 Dr George Opoku, minister of industries, science and technology of the Republic of Ghana, chairman for his country of the third session of the Joint Romanian-Ghana Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation whose proceedings are held in Bucharest.

The guest handed a message of friendship to the Romanian head of state from the president of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, Jerry John Rawlings.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to President Jerry John Rawlings as well as wishes of success and prosperity to the friendly ghana people.

During the interview reference was made with satisfaction to the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Ghana, which was decisively influenced by the Romanian-Ghana summit talks. It was also considered that the profound economic and social development in which the two countries are involved opened broad prospects to the expansion and strengthening of bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity as well as to the diversification of goods exchanges. The conviction was expressed that the current session of the joint commission would give further impetus to the Romanian-Ghana collaboration for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

During the interview, the wish was highlighted to intensify the cooperation between Romania and Ghana developing countries [as received], in the international arena for the ensurance of a policy of peace and collaboration among peoples.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

WEST 'NOT SATISFIED' WITH GROMYKO AIRLINER STAND

LD081454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 8 Sep 83

["The West Is Not Satisfied With Gromyko's Reply" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Madrid, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- The West is not satisfied with the stand taken by the USSR as stated by Andrey Gromyko at the Madrid conference session. Particular dissatisfaction is aroused by the explanation and version given of the catastrophe involving the South Korean plane and loss of 269 lives.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz views the explanation given by Gromyko as "unobjective." He sees Gromyko's statement as serving notice that an ocurrence like the accident with the South Korean plane "could be repeated."

Last night Gromyko warned here that "the Soviet frontiers are sacred," adding that "anyone who resorts to provocations like the South Korean plane should know how to bear full responsibility." In Gromyko's words that anyone who tries to cause international tension will "have the response he deserves" the West sees, as is stressed here, "a threatening tone."

In spite of everything, today's meeting between Shultz and Gromyko, which will largely be devoted to the aircraft disaster according to reports from U.S. sources, is expected to take place not in a mood of exacerbated relations between the superpowers but of endeavors to ensure dialogue on the basis of realism, despite the soured atmosphere. The sides are expected to try and bring nearer together the superpowers' stands on the problem of Euromissiles and the limitation of strategic arms, the subject of twin talks going in Geneva.

FRG'S PRESIDENT CARSTENS WINDS-UP OFFICIAL VISIT

Carstens, Croatia's Baltic Meet

LD081803 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2043 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] [No dateline, as received] The delegations of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the FRG, headed by Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, agreed today that economic cooperation should continue to be promoted because all the necessary prerequisites exist for the development of all the forms of cooperation, especially economic cooperation. During the talks, particular stress was laid on the need to promote economic cooperation through joint investment and marketing in third country markets and through various forms of industrial cooperation. Attention was drawn in this connection to both sides' interest in and benefits from the financial support which the FRG has so far extended to Yugoslavia.

The talks on questions of key importance for the further promotion of all forms of relations between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the FRG, within the framework of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG, were dominated by different aspects of economic cooperation. Ways of promoting tourist exchange were also discussed and the Croat side expressed the republic's interest in increasing exports of agricultural produce.

The German side again emphasized the significant contribution made by the Yugoslav workers temporarily resident in the FRG.

The workers from Croatia, together with the members of their families, a number about 700,000, of whom 40,000 are out of work at the moment. The German side reiterated that no steps will be taken to compel our workers to leave the FRG.

Attention was also drawn to the need for cooperation in the prevention of all the forms of enemy activity and terrorism against Yugoslavia from the territory of the FRG.

After the talks, Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, gave a formal dinner in honor of President Carstens and the members of the FRG delegation, during which the two presidents exchanged toasts.

President Carstens arrived in Zagreb from Sarajevo tonight. At Zagreb Airport he was met and welcomed by Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Milan Rukavina-Sain, president of the Croatian Assembly, Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, and other personalities.

Tomorrow morning, FRG President Karl Carstens will visit the Zagreb fair.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will host a formal dinner in honor of the high-ranking visitor.

Spiljak Hosts Dinner

LD082108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner in the Dvori Palace in honor of Karl Carstens, president of the FRG. The dinner was attended by Milutin Baltic, Josip Vrhover, Milan Rukavina-Sain, Ante Markovic, Marican Cvetkovic, Jaksa Petric, SFRY Ambassador to the FRG Dragutin Rozman, and other personalities. During the dinner the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Addressing his guest, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said "Though there was little time, I believe that you were able to see and find out much about our country. Yesterday you were also able to see for yourself how well a successful example of our industrial cooperation functions. You also saw two of our republics. Many of our people, whose homes are in these republics, today live and work throughout the FRG. Their contribution is built into the growth of the economy and social progress of your country. We highly esteem the way this is appreciated in your country. This is an exceptionally important part of our relations, because this, as well as our citizens' meetings with many tourists from your country, is how the bridges of friendship that link us are built and further strengthened.

"You were able, Mr. President, to see for yourself how our multinational and federal community functions. I am primarily referring to the role played by our socialist republics and autonomous provinces in the building of relations with foreign countries and especially neighboring ones. Likewise you are able to learn personally about the attention the governments of the Yugoslav republics and provinces pay to the development of cooperation with the regional governments in your country."

Speaking about the exchange of views, Mika Spiljak expressed the conviction that it had been fruitful and useful. "We carried out a fundamental exchange of views on numerous questions of importance to our two countries. This is certain to further promote understanding between us, on the basis of principles respected by both sides.

I am sure that this will be reflected in our future cooperation as well," the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed at the end.

Replying to his host's toast President Carstens first expressed gratitude for the attention extended to him during the visit and for being given the opportunity to visit the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia. Carstens assessed the talks he had had during his official visit to our country as fruitful. At the end he expressed his faith in the further fruitful development of cooperation between the FRG and the SFRY.

During the private part of his program, President Carstens received the archbishop of Zagreb, Cardinal Dr Franjo Kuharic, and the auxiliary bishop of Zagreb, Dr Djuro Koksa, in his residence this morning.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD081823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] [no dateline, as received] The Federal Republic of Germany president, Karl Carstens, this afternoon (Thursday), left Yugoslavia after a four-day official visit. President Carstens was seen off by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak at the Zagreb Airport.

Carstens today visited the Zagreb International Grand Fair, toured Yugoslav consumer goods pavilion and attended a reception held in his honor at the Federal Republic of Germany pavilion.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak entertained to a luncheon President Carstens and the German delegation.

Spiljak Statement on Visit

LD082045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the end of the visit of FRG President Karl Carstens to Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has made the following statement:

"During this visit and in discussion we have recapitulated all that has been taking place in our relations in recent years. We have concluded that relations are developing positively and that we have a great deal of common ground -- common views at the international level, on the preservation of peace. Each has an interest in this and his own view on the matter.

"We have a great deal in common at the bilateral level. Above all we have developed economic cooperation, a large number of our workers are in the FRG and we have a large number of tourists from West Germany in Yugoslavia.

"In short, we have established that we have very important common interests, which themselves dictate the need for intensive cooperation, negotiations, and agreement-reaching between the FRG and SFRY.

"We discussed all this. We have mutually given a positive assessment of the usefulness of the cooperation between us to date. We have assessed that this visit has been a stimulus and affirmation of all that has been achieved to date in this cooperation and an incentive for its further promotion.

"We have said that these are such major matters of common interest that certain minor points of disagreement between us -- terrorism and certain similar matters -- will gradually disappear and lose their significance by virtue of the development of cooperation.

"We are most satisfied with the entire visit, the atmosphere was very good, and we have done everything to make our guests feel at ease in our country. They have also been of the same opinion, and I believe that the visit will be very useful and a forceful contribution to further cooperation between our two countries."

ZARKOVIC, DPRK VICE PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

Talks Begin 7 Sep

LD082126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (TANJUG) -- In order to further boost economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea it is necessary to develop various forms of industrical cooperation, it was established in the first meeting between Vice-President of DPR of Korea Pat Song-chol and Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic here this evening, Wednesday.

Zarkovic is heading a Yugoslav delegation which arrived here today to attend the 39th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The two vice-presidents exchanged views on political economic and other cooperation between the countries. They pointed to concrete possibilities for joint ventures by Korean and Yugoslav economic organizations.

Talks Resume 8 Sep

LD082353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, Sep 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency Vice-President Vidoje Zarkovic and Vice-President of D.P.R. of Korea Pak Song-chol today, Thursday, resumed official talks with focus on the expansion of higher-quality economic cooperation. Attention centres on the possibilities offered by industrial coproduction, joint civil-engineering ventures, and marketing in third countries, it was learned.

Yugoslav Vice-President Zarkovic is in Pyongyang for attending the observances of the 35th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In Pyongyang today, in the presence of President Kim Il-song, the main observance was held, at which Vice-President Pak Song-chol emphasized that the D.P.R. of Korea in the last thirty-five years made huge progress in all domains, particularly in the economy. As he emphasized, this progress results from the firm resolve of the leadership and the people of the D.P.R. of Korea to develop their country being guided by Kim Il-song's ideas on an autonomous and independent path in the construction of socialism of Korean colors.

Pak Song-chol today again called for peaceful reunification with Korea's south, as he pointed out President Kim Il-song's known formula about the formation of a federal republic of Korea which would not be obstructed by the different social orders in Korea's north and south. Having observed that great difficulties are in this respect created by the United States, Pak Song-chol was confident that reunification will be achieved.